FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:30:19 ON 06 OCT 2006
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 OCT 2006 HIGHEST RN 909768-05-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 OCT 2006 HIGHEST RN 909768-05-4

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
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on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

L1 111 S RETINOID X RECEPTOR?/CN
L2 45 S "B-CATENIN"?/CN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:19 ON 06 OCT 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.


FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Oct 2006 VOL 145 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Oct 2006 (20061005/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

L1 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON RETINOID X RECEPTOR?/CN
L2 45 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "B-CATENIN"?/CN
L3 958174 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (CELLULAR OR CELL)(3A)(GRO
WTH OR PROLIFERAT?) OR PROLIFERAT?(3A)(DISEAS? OR DISORDER)
OR CANCER? OR CARCIN? OR TUMOUR OR TUMOR OR NEOPLAS?
L4 328436 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3(10A)(INHIBIT? OR
TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT?)

L5 8394 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR (RETINOID X OR RETINOIC ACID)(W)RECEPTOR OR RXR? OR XR78E? OR XR(W)(78EF OR 78E)
L6 1473 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
L7 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND (L2 OR CATENIN)
L8 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND (ANTIBOD? OR AGONIST?)

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 19 May 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:465330 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:481024
TITLE: Methods of inhibiting the activity of hsp90 and/or aryl hydrocarbon receptor
INVENTOR(S): Gasiewicz, Thomas A.; Palermo, Christine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Rochester, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2006052795 | A2 | 20060518 | WO 2005-US40114 | 20051107 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-625515P P 20041105

AB The present invention relates to a method of screening compds. for binding to hsp90 by exposing a compound to hsp90 or a polypeptide fragment thereof containing amino acid residues 538-728 of the full length protein and determining whether the compound binds to hsp90 of the polypeptide fragment thereof. Also disclosed is a method of screening compds. for inhibition of hsp90 activity. The present invention further relates to a method of screening compds. as a **cancer therapeutic** and a method of **treating cancerous** conditions. Also disclosed is a method of inhibiting transcription-inducing activity of an aryl hydrocarbon receptor in a cell and a method of modifying expression of a gene that is activated by an aryl hydrocarbon receptor.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Mar 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:238155 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:310062
TITLE: Genes showing altered levels of expression in pancreatic disease and their use in diagnosis and prognosis of pancreatic cancer
INVENTOR(S): Kloeppel, Guenter; Luettges, Jutta; Kalthoff,

Holger; Ammerpohl, Ole; Gruetzmann, Robert; Pilarsky, Christian; Saeger, Hans Detlev; Alldinger, Ingo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Technische Universitaet Dresden, Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 132 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE 102004042822 | A1 | 20060316 | DE 2004-102004042822 | 20040831 |
| WO 2006024283 | A2 | 20060309 | WO 2005-DE1527 | 20050826 |
| WO 2006024283 | A3 | 20060831 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004042822A 20040831

AB Genes showing altered levels of expression in healthy vs. neoplastic pancreas are identified for use in the diagnosis of cancers including ductal adenocarcinoma; as indicators in screening for effective drugs; and as targets for nucleic acid-based therapies including antisense nucleic acids or siRNA. Gene expression profiling identified 1419 genes showing changes in levels of expression in neoplastic epithelium of which 650 were up-regulated and 769 were down-regulated. Of the 1419 genes, 1267 were not previously known to have any connection with pancreatic neoplasms.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 03 Feb 2006

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:101964 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:184652

TITLE: Novel pathways in the etiology of **cancer**, and **treatment** methods

INVENTOR(S): Benz, Christopher C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Buck Institute for Age Research, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 49 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2006024691 | A1 | 20060202 | US 2005-90546 | 20050324 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-556774P P 20040325

US 2004-580534P P 20040616

US 2004-629691P P 20041119

AB The invention pertains to the identification of two novel epithelial signaling pathways in ER-pos. breast cancers and the discovery that the cellular biol. and (likely also the clin. outcome) of ER-pos. breast cancer cells is unexpectedly altered when these signaling pathways are activated. The first pathway pertains to the discovery that NF-κB activation and/or DNA binding is implicated in the etiol. of ER-pos. breast (and other) cancers. The second pathway involves ligand-independent quinine-mediated ER activation by posphorylation (e.g. on SER-118 and SER-167 residues of ER) and nuclear translocation of full-length (67 kDA) ER as well as the phorphorylating activation of a truncated and nuclear-localized ER variant (.apprx.52 kDa). Also disclosed are methods for identifying patients likely to respond to hormonal **therapy** and for selecting a **therapeutic** regimen for the **treatment** of **cancer**.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Oct 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1130810 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:403951
TITLE: Gene expression profiling for diagnosis and treatment of leiomyoma, endometriosis, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, adhesions, endometrial cancer and other fibrotic disorders
INVENTOR(S): Chegini, Nasser; Luo, Xiaoping; Ding, Li; Williams, R. Stan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Florida Research Foundation, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 202 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005098041 | A2 | 20051020 | WO 2005-US10257 | 20050328 |
| WO 2005098041 | A3 | 20060601 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-556546P P 20040326

US 2004-620444P P 20041019

US 2004-636240P P 20041215

AB The present invention provides a method for detecting a fibrotic disorder in a subject by providing a biol. sample obtained from the subject such as endometrium, peritoneal fluid, and/or smooth muscle cells and analyzing the expression of at least one gene that is differentially expressed in the fibrotic disorder of interest and correlating the expression of the genes with the presence or absence of the fibrotic disorder in the subject. The present invention also provides a method and compns. for modulating the expression of genes that are differentially expressed in fibrotic tissues, compared to normal tissues. The present invention also includes arrays, such as microfluidic cards, for detecting differential gene expression in samples of fibrotic tissue. Diseases of the invention include leiomyoma, endometriosis, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, adhesions, endometrial cancer and other fibrotic disorders.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 May 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:447673 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:20875
TITLE: Differentially expressed gene profile for diagnosing and treating mental disorders
INVENTOR(S): Akil, Huda; Atz, Mary; Bunney, William E., Jr.; Choudary, Prabhakara V.; Evans, Simon J.; Jones, Edward G.; Li, Jun; Lopez, Juan F.; Myers, Richard; Thompson, Robert C.; Tomita, Hiroaki; Vawter, Marquis P.; Watson, Stanley
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 226 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005046434 | A2 | 20050526 | WO 2004-US36784 | 20041105 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2005209181 | A1 | 20050922 | US 2004-982556 | 20041104 |
| AU 2004289247 | A1 | 20050526 | AU 2004-289247 | 20041105 |
| CA 2543811 | AA | 20050526 | CA 2004-2543811 | 20041105 |
| EP 1680009 | A2 | 20060719 | EP 2004-800741 | 20041105 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR, IS, YU | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-517751P P 20031105

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | US 2004-982556 | A | 20041104 |
| | WO 2004-US36784 | W | 20041105 |

AB The present invention provides methods for diagnosing mental disorders (e.g., psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia). The present invention uses DNA microarray anal. to demonstrate differential expression of genes in selected regions of post-mortem brains from patients diagnosed with mental disorders in comparison with normal control subjects. The invention also provides methods of identifying modulators of such mental disorders as well as methods of using these modulators to treat patients suffering from such mental disorders.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Mar 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:248644 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:274057
TITLE: Sequences of human schizophrenia related genes and use for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy
INVENTOR(S): Liew, Choong-chin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chondrogene Limited, Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 156 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 802,875.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 47
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2004241727 | A1 | 20041202 | US 2004-812731 | 20040330 |
| US 2004014059 | A1 | 20040122 | US 2002-268730 | 20021009 |
| US 2005191637 | A1 | 20050901 | US 2004-803737 | 20040318 |
| US 2005196762 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803759 | 20040318 |
| US 2005196763 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803857 | 20040318 |
| US 2005196764 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803858 | 20040318 |
| US 2005208505 | A1 | 20050922 | US 2004-803648 | 20040318 |
| US 2004241727 | A1 | 20041202 | US 2004-812731 | 20040330 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | US 1999-115125P | P | 19990106 |
| | US 2000-477148 | B1 | 20000104 |
| | US 2002-268730 | A2 | 20021009 |
| | US 2003-601518 | A2 | 20030620 |
| | US 2004-802875 | A2 | 20040312 |
| | US 2004-812731 | A | 20040330 |

AB The present invention is directed to detection and measurement of gene transcripts and their equivalent nucleic acid products in blood. Specifically provided is anal. performed on a drop of blood for detecting, diagnosing and monitoring diseases using gene-specific and/or tissue-specific primers. The present invention also describes methods by which delineation of the sequence and/or quantitation of the expression levels of disease-specific genes allows for an immediate and accurate diagnostic/prognostic test for disease or to assess the effect of a particular treatment regimen. [This abstract record is

one of 3 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Mar 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:248643 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:274056
TITLE: Sequences of human schizophrenia related genes and use for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy
INVENTOR(S): Liew, Choong-Chin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chondrogene Limited, Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 156 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 802,875.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 47
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2004241727 | A1 | 20041202 | US 2004-812731 | 20040330 |
| US 2004014059 | A1 | 20040122 | US 2002-268730 | 20021009 |
| US 2005191637 | A1 | 20050901 | US 2004-803737 | 20040318 |
| US 2005196762 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803759 | 20040318 |
| US 2005196763 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803857 | 20040318 |
| US 2005196764 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803858 | 20040318 |
| US 2005208505 | A1 | 20050922 | US 2004-803648 | 20040318 |
| US 2004241727 | A1 | 20041202 | US 2004-812731 | 20040330 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1999-115125P | P 19990106 |
| | | | US 2000-477148 | B1 20000104 |
| | | | US 2002-268730 | A2 20021009 |
| | | | US 2003-601518 | A2 20030620 |
| | | | US 2004-802875 | A2 20040312 |
| | | | US 2004-812731 | A 20040330 |

AB The present invention is directed to detection and measurement of gene transcripts and their equivalent nucleic acid products in blood. Specifically provided is anal. performed on a drop of blood for detecting, diagnosing and monitoring diseases using gene-specific and/or tissue-specific primers. The present invention also describes methods by which delineation of the sequence and/or quantitation of the expression levels of disease-specific genes allows for an immediate and accurate diagnostic/prognostic test for disease or to assess the effect of a particular treatment regimen. [This abstract record is one of 3 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Feb 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:158474 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:254569

TITLE: Derivatives of cyclic quinone that regulate gene expression for use in prevention or therapy of human diseases
INVENTOR(S): Padia, Janak K.; O'Brien, Sean; Lu, Jiemin; Pikul, Stanislaw
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avalon Pharmaceuticals, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 115 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005016000 | A1 | 20050224 | WO 2004-US25038 | 20040803 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-492653P P 20030805

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:254569
AB This invention relates to production of cyclic quinone derivs. for use in regulation of gene expression, as relates to prevention or therapy of human diseases. Cyclic quinone synthesis schemes and structures are presented. With the goal of transcription regulation in diseased tissues, gene expression profile data is provided. The intended disease target for this invention is adenocarcinoma of the colon, however the invention claims application in numerous human diseases. Applications of the invention include production of cyclic quinone-based active ingredients in therapeutic agents.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Feb 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:151821 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:221918
TITLE: Identification of protein modulation by the synthetic retinoid CD437 in lung carcinoma cells using high throughput immunoblotting
AUTHOR(S): Kim, Hyun-Jung; Lotan, Reuben
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Thoracic/Head and Neck Medical Oncology, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, The University of Texas, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Oncology (2005), 26(2), 483-491
CODEN: IJONES; ISSN: 1019-6439
PUBLISHER: International Journal of Oncology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The novel synthetic retinoid 6-[3-(1-adamantyl)4-hydroxyphenyl]-2- naphthalene carboxylic acid (CD437) induces growth arrest and apoptosis in various tumor cell lines including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells. CD437 binds **retinoic acid receptor** γ (RARγ) selectively, and can enhance receptor-dependent transcriptional activation of various genes. However, some of the effects of this retinoid on **cell growth inhibition** and apoptosis appear to be receptor-independent. To gain a better understanding of the mechanism by which CD437 exerts its effects, the authors employed a high throughput Western blotting method (PowerBlot) using 760 monoclonal **antibodies** to compare the levels of their target cellular signaling proteins in untreated and CD437-treated NSCLC H460 cells. CD437 (1 μM, 24 h) increased the levels of 70 proteins and decreased the levels of 28 proteins. These proteins play a role in fundamental cellular processes including: DNA synthesis and repair, transcription and DNA-binding, cell cycle, apoptosis, cytoskeleton assembly, cell adhesion, endocytosis, growth and signal transduction. Some proteins identified by this approach were implicated previously in the effect of CD437 (e.g., p53, Bax, cyclin B, CDK2). Addnl. the authors identified proteins that are novel candidates for mediating the cellular responses to CD437 (e.g., FAF1, Bid, caspase 8, cdk1, KAP, NDR, RBBP, 53BP2, Grb2, PLCγ1, p70s6k, PP2Cδ, PKBα/AKT, PDK1, and several DNA repair enzymes).

REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:60754 HCAPLUS Full-text
Correction of: 2004:1036571
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:233342
Correction of: 142:16836
TITLE: Sequences of human schizophrenia related genes and use for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy
INVENTOR(S): Liew, Choong-Chin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chondrogene Limited, Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 156 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 802,875.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 31
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2004241727 | A1 | 20041202 | US 2004-812731 | | 20040330 |
| US 2004014059 | A1 | 20040122 | US 2002-268730 | | 20021009 |
| US 2006134635 | A1 | 20060622 | US 2004-802875 | | 20040312 |
| US 2005191637 | A1 | 20050901 | US 2004-803737 | | 20040318 |
| US 2005196762 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803759 | | 20040318 |
| US 2005196763 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803857 | | 20040318 |
| US 2005196764 | A1 | 20050908 | US 2004-803858 | | 20040318 |
| US 2005208505 | A1 | 20050922 | US 2004-803648 | | 20040318 |
| US 2005208519 | A1 | 20050922 | US 2004-989191 | | 20041115 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1999-115125P | P | 19990106 |
| | | | US 2000-477148 | B1 | 20000104 |
| | | | US 2002-268730 | A2 | 20021009 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| US 2003-601518 | A2 | 20030620 |
| US 2004-802875 | A2 | 20040312 |
| US 2001-271955P | P | 20010228 |
| US 2001-275017P | P | 20010312 |
| US 2001-305340P | P | 20010713 |
| US 2002-85783 | A2 | 20020228 |
| US 2004-812731 | A2 | 20040330 |
| WO 2004-US20836 | A2 | 20040621 |

AB The present invention is directed to detection and measurement of gene transcripts and their equivalent nucleic acid products in blood. Specifically provided is anal. performed on a drop of blood for detecting, diagnosing and monitoring diseases using gene-specific and/or tissue-specific primers. The present invention also describes methods by which delineation of the sequence and/or quantitation of the expression levels of disease-specific genes allows for an immediate and accurate diagnostic/prognostic test for disease or to assess the effect of a particular treatment regimen. [This abstract record is one of 3 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Jan 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:36416 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:133078
TITLE: Chimeric molecules comprising endostatin and **tumor**-specific **antibody** for **treating cancer**
INVENTOR(S): Shin, Seung-Uon; Morrison, Sherie L.; Rosenblatt, Joseph D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Miami, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 48 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2005008649 | A1 | 20050113 | US 2004-858980 | 20040602 |
| WO 2005021710 | A2 | 20050310 | WO 2004-US17119 | 20040602 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL,

PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-475015P P 20030602

AB Chimeric mols. comprising endostatin and all or a portion of an Ig (Ig) mol. are used to **treat tumors**. A chimeric mol., including endostatin fused to an Ig domain of an anti-HER2/neu **antibody** exhibited longer serum half-life and stability than native endostatin. I125-labeled anti-HER2/neu IgG3-endostatin chimeric mol. and anti-HER2/neu IgG3 preferentially localized to CT26-HER2 tumors. Clearance of anti-HER2/neu IgG3-endostatin was 6 fold faster than that of anti-HER2/neu IgG3 (CLss = 0.374 and 0.062 mL/min/kg, resp.), however, the specific tumor radiolocalization indexes of anti-HER2/neu IgG3-endostatin were greater than those of anti-HER2/neu IgG3. Anti-HER2/neu IgG3-endostatin **inhibited tumor** growth more effectively than endostatin alone, anti-HER2/neu IgG3 **antibody**, or the combination of **antibody** and endostatin.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Jan 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:39587 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:92056
TITLE: Analysis of gene expression profiles using neural networks in the diagnosis of **cancers** and in the selection of targets for **cancer therapy**
INVENTOR(S): Khan, Javed; Ringner, Markus; Peterson, Carsten; Meltzer, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 53 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 133,937.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2004009154 | A1 | 20040115 | US 2002-159563 | 20020531 |
| US 2003207278 | A1 | 20031106 | US 2002-133937 | 20020425 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-133937 A2 20020425

AB Anal. of gene expression profiles using neural networks is used to identify genes expressed in specific **neoplasms** for use in diagnosis and in the selection of **treatments**. The gene selection functions to characterize a cancer when the expression of that gene selection is compared to the identical selection from a noncancerous cell or a different type of cancer cell. The invention also includes a method of targeting at least one product of a gene that includes administration of a therapeutic agent. The invention also includes the use of a gene selection for diagnosing a cancer.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 02 Jan 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:2637 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:35932
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the **treatment** of **cancer** comprising administration of **RXR** nuclear receptor protein and **agonists**

INVENTOR(S): Xiao, Jia-hao; Ghosn, Corine; Chandraratna, Roshantha A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004000231 | A2 | 20031231 | WO 2003-US19933 | 20030624 |
| WO 2004000231 | A3 | 20040624 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2004009921 | A1 | 20040115 | US 2003-602350 | 20030623 |
| AU 2003279282 | A1 | 20040106 | AU 2003-279282 | 20030624 |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | |
|---|---|---|
| US 2002-390945P | P | 20020624 |
| US 2003-602350 | A | 20030623 |
| WO 2003-US19933 | W | 20030624 |

AB Methods and compns. for **treatment** of **cancer** and other **proliferative diseases** comprising administration of **RXR** nuclear receptor protein and an **agonist** thereof. In other aspects, the present application is drawn to methods of screening compds. for **RXR agonist** activity comprising determining whether a test compound stimulates the degradation of β-**catenin**.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Jun 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:492205 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:64332
TITLE: Methods for production of biochips and their use in **cancer** diagnosis and **treatment**
INVENTOR(S): Bignon, Yves Jean; Vidal, Veronique
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centre Medico Chirurgical De Tronquieres, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 79 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FR 2833969 | A1 | 20030627 | FR 2001-16963 | 20011220 |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | |
|---|---|---|
| FR 2001-16963 | | 20011220 |

AB The present invention aims at manufacturing biochips of very high quality and their use in gene expression profiling for **cancer** diagnosis and **therapy** in mammals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Jun 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:492204 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:64331
TITLE: Modular biochip arrays and their diagnostic or analytical uses and their preparation and uses
INVENTOR(S): Bignon, Yves Jean; Vidal, Veronique; D'Incan, Chantal; Laplace, Chambaud Valerie; Sylvain, Vidal Valerie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centre Medico Chirurgical De Tronquieres, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 124 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FR 2833968 | A1 | 20030627 | FR 2001-16962 | 20011220 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | FR 2001-16962 | 20011220 |

AB A method of constructing microarrays for specific diagnostic or research purposes is described. The microarrays are made up of modular sections with each module containing probes for a defined set of genes that can be assembled to give an array suitable for a specific purposes. The individual modules may be on sep. supports.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 11 Oct 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:777664 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:277250
TITLE: Differentially-expressed and up-regulated polynucleotides and polypeptides in breast **cancer** and their diagnostic and **therapeutic** uses
INVENTOR(S): Sun, Zairen; Jay, Gilbert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Origene Technologies, Inc, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002078642 | A2 | 20021010 | WO 2002-US9990 | 20020401 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, | | | | |

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE,
CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,
SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD, TG

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2004234979 | A1 | 20041125 | US 2004-479176 | | 20040701 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2001-279678P | P | 20010330 |
| | | | US 2001-293218P | P | 20010525 |
| | | | WO 2002-US9990 | W | 20020401 |

AB The present invention relates to all facets of novel polynucleotides, the polypeptides they encode, **antibodies** and specific binding partners thereto, and their applications to research, diagnosis, drug discovery, therapy, clin. medicine, forensic, etc. The 269 human polynucleotides are differentially expressed in cancers, especially breast cancers, and are therefore are useful in variety of ways, including, but not limited to, as mol. markers, as drug targets, and for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or **treating**, determining predisposition to, etc., diseases and conditions, such as **cancer** and other cell-cycle diseases, especially relating to breast. The identification of specific genes, and groups of genes, expressed in a pathway physiol. relevant to cancer permits the definition of disease pathways and the delineation of targets in these pathways which are useful in diagnostic, therapeutic, and clin. applications.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 20 Sep 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:716010 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:242464
TITLE: **Treatment** of **tumors** with steroids that interrupt disturbances in Wnt signaling or provide an angiostatic effect
INVENTOR(S): Hagstroem, Tomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002072003 | A2 | 20020919 | WO 2002-SE443 | 20020311 |
| WO 2002072003 | A3 | 20030220 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE,
CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,

SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA 2440973 | AA | 20020919 | CA 2002-2440973 | | 20020311 |
| EP 1379542 | A2 | 20040114 | EP 2002-704017 | | 20020311 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | | |
| JP 2004524325 | T2 | 20040812 | JP 2002-570963 | | 20020311 |
| US 2005192262 | A1 | 20050901 | US 2003-658125 | | 20030909 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | SE 2001-857 | A | 20010313 |
| | | | WO 2002-SE443 | W | 20020311 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:242464

AB The present invention relates to steroid derivs. for use as medicaments. More specifically, the invention also relates to the use of a steroid derivative of 5-androstene-, 5-pregnenolone or corresponding saturated derivs. (androstane- or pregnane-) in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a benign and/or malignant tumor , which medicament is capable of interrupting disturbances in Wnt-signaling, such as cell-cycle arrest in G1-phase, and/or providing an angiostatic effect. Examples of such steroid derivs. are Δ-5-androstene-17α-ol, androstane-17α-ol, or pregnane-17α-ol derivs. In a further aspect, the invention relates to a method of producing a medicament for the treatment of a benign and/or malignant tumor and/or an inflammatory condition comprising the steps of contacting 5-androstane-3βα,17α-diol or androstane-3βα-diol, an enzyme and a sulfotransferase to provide 5-androstene-17α-ol-3β-sulfate or corresponding androstane derivative (17α-AEDS or 17-AADS); and mixing the 17α-AEDS or 17α-AADS so produced with a suitable carrier; whereby a medicament which is capable of acting as a ligand to peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-γ (PPARγ) is produced. Pharmaceutical compns. containing the steroids plus other nuclear receptor ligands are also claimed.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 04 May 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:320060 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:339179
TITLE: Nucleic acids and proteins associated with cancer as antitumor targets
INVENTOR(S): Burmer, Glenna C.; Brown, Joseph P.; Pritchard, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lifespan Biosciences, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001030964 | A2 | 20010503 | WO 2000-US29126 | 20001020 |
| WO 2001030964 | A3 | 20010809 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2001013397 | A5 | 20010508 | AU 2001-13397 | | 20001020 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1999-161232P | P | 19991022 |
| | | | US 2000-693783 | A | 20001019 |
| | | | WO 2000-US29126 | W | 20001020 |

AB This invention relates to the discovery of nucleic acids associated with cell proliferation, neoplasia, cell transformation, malignant tumor formation and metastasis and uses therefor. The present invention provides a method for cancer diagnosing by detecting the overexpression or the underexpression of a cancer-associated mRNA in the tissue of interest, preferably in liver, breast, prostate, kidney and colon. In another aspect, the invention provides methods for arresting cancer and a method for identifying a modulators of cancer development.

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:756743 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:329621
TITLE: Peptide compounds and methods for modulating β-catenin-mediated gene expression, and therapeutic use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Blaschuk, Orest W.; Byers, Stephen; Gour, Barbara J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adherex Technologies Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2000063246 | A2 | 20001026 | WO 2000-US10753 | 20000421 |
| WO 2000063246 | A3 | 20010426 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 6303576 | B1 | 20011016 | US 1999-296089 | | 19990421 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1999-296089 | A | 19990421 |

AB Modulating agents for inhibiting β-catenin mediated gene expression are provided. The modulating agents comprise one or more of: (1) the peptide sequence LXXLL, or (2) a peptide analog or peptidomimetic thereof. Methods for using such modulating agents for modulating β-catenin mediated gene expression and cellular differentiation in a variety of contexts (e.g., for

modulating hair growth or **treating cancer** or Alzheimer's disease) are provided.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Jul 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:475956 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:100426
TITLE: Fusion proteins of ligand-binding domains and dimerization domains and their uses
INVENTOR(S): Jerome, Valerie; Sedlacek, Hans-Harald; Mueller, Rolf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 36 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE 19900743 | A1 | 20000713 | DE 1999-19900743 | 19990112 |
| CA 2359479 | AA | 20000720 | CA 2000-2359479 | 20000105 |
| WO 2000042179 | A2 | 20000720 | WO 2000-EP29 | 20000105 |
| WO 2000042179 | A3 | 20001116 | | |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2000027960 | A5 | 20000801 | AU 2000-27960 | 20000105 |
| EP 1144634 | A2 | 20011017 | EP 2000-906186 | 20000105 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| JP 2002534121 | T2 | 20021015 | JP 2000-593736 | 20000105 |
| US 6495346 | B1 | 20021217 | US 2000-481593 | 20000112 |
| ZA 2001005427 | A | 20020716 | ZA 2001-5427 | 20010702 |
| US 2003054409 | A1 | 20030320 | US 2002-201949 | 20020725 |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DE 1999-19900743 | A | 19990112 | |
| WO 2000-EP29 | W | 20000105 | |
| US 2000-481593 | A1 | 20000112 | |

AB Fusion proteins of ligand-binding domains and dimerization domains that can form complexes are described. The proteins have a ligand-binding domain fused to a dimerization domain that is derived from a naturally-occurring domain but is modified. The modifications are used to confer specificity of binding of the dimerization domain to a different dimerization domain that is also a derivative of a naturally-occurring dimerization domain. The proteins have a range of uses where specific and regulatable protein interactions are needed, e.g. in the regulation of gene expression, as anal. reagents, in drug and DNA targeting. Expression constructs for the manufacture of these proteins are described. The construction of novel interacting pairs of fusion proteins is demonstrated.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 21 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 28 Apr 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:275313 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:313670
TITLE: Coated substrates for blood, plasma, or tissue washing and columns equipped with these substrates
INVENTOR(S): Dunzendorfer, Udo; Will, Gottfried
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 30 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE 19845286 | A1 | 20000427 | DE 1998-19845286 | 19981001 |
| EP 1004598 | A2 | 20000531 | EP 1999-118541 | 19990918 |
| EP 1004598 | A3 | 20000607 | | |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19845286 A 19981001

AB Columns, filters, cannulas, etc. containing substrates coated with specific **antibodies** can be used during plasmapheresis to remove pathogenic cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF), anti-TNF, fragments of TNF or anti-TNF, or TNF transport proteins from blood, plasma, or tissues. The substrates may addnl. be coated with **antibodies** to microbial or viral pathogens or mixts. of pathogens as well as to polysaccharide antigens, viral capsids, microbial antigens, reverse transcriptase, endothelin, protein A, etc. Selective removal of these pathogens, antigens, proteins, etc. leaves all normal plasma components unchanged and obviates the need for supplementation of the plasma with these components. Suitable substrates include polymers, polymer-coated metals, cellulose derivs., starch, and Sepharose; these may be derivatized for covalent binding of the pathogens or pathogenic mols. Thus, Escherichia coli pyelonephritis was successfully treated by plasmapheresis coupled with columns loaded with anti-TNF-α for 14 days, 4 h/day, as determined by decreases in plasma TNF-α levels and colony counts in urine cultures.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006


FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006


FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006


FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006


FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)- JAPIO

L9 5 S L8
L10 5 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:345984 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600345116
TITLE: Retinol decreases beta-**catenin** protein levels in retinoic acid (RA)resistant colon cancer cell lines via a **RXR**-mediated degradation pathway.
AUTHOR(S): Dillard, Alice C. [Reprint Author]; Lane, Michelle A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Texas, Austin, TX 78712 USA
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (MAR 6 2006) Vol. 20, No. 4, Part 1, pp. A560.
Meeting Info.: Experimental Biology 2006 Meeting. San Francisco, CA, USA. April 01 -05, 2006. Amer Assoc Anatomists; Amer Physiol Soc; Amer Soc Biochem & Mol Biol; Amer Soc Investigat Pathol; Amer Soc Nutr; Amer Soc Pharmacol & Expt Therapeut.
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 12 Jul 2006

AB Excess nuclear beta-**catenin** induces colon cancer cell division. The objective of this study was to examine the effect of retinol on beta-**catenin** protein degradation. Three RA-resistant colon **cancer** cell lines were **treated** with 0, 0.1, 1 and 10 microM retinol for 1-4 d. Retinol reduced beta- **catenin** protein levels in a dose-responsive manner in all cell lines. Treatment with the proteasomal inhibitor, MG132, blocked the retinol-induced decrease in beta-**catenin** indicating retinol decreases beta-**catenin** via proteasomal degradation. Multiple pathways direct beta-**catenin** to the proteasome for degradation including a p53/Siah1/adenomatous polyposis coli [APC], a Wnt/glycogen synthase kinase-3beta/APC, and a **retinoid " X" receptor** [**RXR**]-mediated pathway. Due to mutations in beta-**catenin** (BCT-116), APC (SW620), and p53 (WiDr) only the **RXR**-mediated pathway remains functional in all three cell lines. To test if **RXRs** mediate beta- **catenin** degradation, cells were treated with the **RXR** antagonist, PA452. PA452 blocked the retinol-induced decrease in beta-**catenin** protein. In contrast to retinol treatment, the **RXR agonists**, 9 cis-retinoic acid and PA024 only slightly reduced beta-**catenin** protein levels revealing that the **RXR**-mediated degradation pathway may not require a ligand-bound **RXR**. Decreased beta-**catenin** levels reflect growth **inhibition** in all three RA-resistant colon **cancer** cell lines indicating that retinol may regulate cell growth via a mechanism involving intracellular beta-**catenin** signaling.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-118485 [12] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-679589 [66]; 2005-030216 [03]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-025147
TITLE: Treating diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of beta-

catenin, such as cancer and Alzheimer's disease, comprises modulating beta-catenin mediated gene expression.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BLASCHUK, O W; BYERS, S; GOUR, B J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ADHE-N) ADHEREX TECHNOLOGIES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 6677116 | B1 | 20040113 | (200412)* | | 21 |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| US 6677116 | B1 CIP of | US 1999-296089 | 19990402 |
| | | US 2000-551976 | 20000414 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| US 6677116 | B1 CIP of | US 6303576 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-551976 20000414; US 1999-296089 19990402
AN 2004-118485 [12] WPIDS
CR 2000-679589 [66]; 2005-030216 [03]
AB US 6677116 B UPAB: 20060201
NOVELTY - **Treating cancer** which expresses beta - **catenin** in a patient comprising administering to the patient a modulating agent that inhibits beta -**catenin** mediated gene transcription and has an internalization part and one or more of an amino acid with SEQ ID NO:1 as given in the specification, or its peptide analogue or peptidomimetic, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - **Treating cancer** which expresses beta -**catenin** in a patient comprising administering to the patient a modulating agent that inhibits beta - **catenin** mediated gene transcription and has an internalization part and one or more of an amino acid with SEQ ID NO:1 as given in the specification, or its peptide analogue or peptidomimetic, where the fully defined amino acid with SEQ ID NO: 1 comprises: SEQ ID NO: 1 LeuXaaXaaLeuLeu.
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Dermatological.
The effect of beta -**catenin** on **retinoic acid receptor** dependent transactivation was investigated. MCF-7 breast cancer cells were transfected with the retinoic acid beta promoter-luciferase reporter plasmid and a wild type or a stable mutant form of beta -**catenin**, and treated with various doses of 9-cis retinoic acid for 48 hours. The results showed that all concentrations of retinoic acid, beta -**catenin** was found to augment the activity of the reporter. This effect was found to be more marked at the lower concentrations of retinoic acid, which indicates that beta -**catenin** can potentiate the action of retinoic acid.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - **Catenin**- beta Modulator. No biological data given.
USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the treatment of diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of beta -**catenin** (claimed), such as cancer and Alzheimer's disease, and for modulating hair growth.
Dwg.0/3

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-099063 [10] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-040916
TITLE: **Inhibiting** the **proliferation** of a eukaryotic **cell** whose **growth** is stimulated by beta-**catenin**-mediated gene transcription, for **treating** colon **cancer**, comprises contacting the cell with **retinoid X receptor** protein and its **agonist**.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): CHANDRARATNA, R A; GHOSN, C; XIAO, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALLR) ALLERGAN INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 102
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004000231 | A2 | 20031231 | (200410)* | EN | 58 |
| RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| US 2004009921 | A1 | 20040115 | (200410) | | |
| AU 2003279282 | A1 | 20040106 | (200447) | | |
| AU 2003279282 | A8 | 20051103 | (200629) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004000231 | A2 | WO 2003-US19933 | 20030624 |
| US 2004009921 | A1 Provisional | US 2002-390945P | 20020624 |
| | | US 2003-602350 | 20030623 |
| AU 2003279282 | A1 | AU 2003-279282 | 20030624 |
| AU 2003279282 | A8 | AU 2003-279282 | 20030624 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2003279282 | A1 Based on | WO 2004000231 |
| AU 2003279282 | A8 Based on | WO 2004000231 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-602350 20030623; US 2002-390945P 20020624
AN 2004-099063 [10] WPIDS
AB WO2004000231 A UPAB: 20040210
NOVELTY - **Inhibiting** the **proliferation** of a eukaryotic **cell** whose **growth** is stimulated by beta -**catenin**-mediated gene transcription comprises contacting the cell with a non-endogenous source of **retinoid X receptor** (**RXR**) nuclear receptor protein and a therapeutic amount of an **agonist** of the **RXR** protein.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for determining whether a test compound is a **retinoid X receptor** (**RXR**) **agonist** comprising administering the test compound to a cell which expresses **RXR** and beta -**catenin**, and determining whether beta -**catenin** is degraded in response

to the addition of the test compound, where the degradation of the beta - **catenin** indicates that the test compound in an **RXR agonist** .
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic. No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - **Catenin** Antagonist Beta.
USE - The **retinoid X receptor**
protein and its **agonist** are useful for **treating proliferative diseases** or **cancer**, e.g. colon **cancer**.
Dwg.0/6

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 5 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002308237 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: The role of cadherin, β-**catenin**, and AP-1 in retinoid-regulated carcinoma cell differentiation and proliferation.
AUTHOR: Shah S.; Pishvaian M.J.; Easwaran V.; Brown P.H.; Byers S.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S.W. Byers, E415 The Research Building, Georgetown University Medical Center, 3970 Reservoir Rd. NW, Washington, DC 20007, United States. byerss@georgetown.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (12 Jul 2002) Vol. 277, No. 28, pp. 25313-25322. .
Refs: 57
ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Oct 2002

AB Vitamin A derivatives (retinoids) are potent regulators of cell proliferation and differentiation. Retinoids inhibit the function of the oncogenic AP-1 and β-**catenin**/TCF pathways and also stabilize components of the adherens junction, a tumor suppressor complex. When **treated** with retinoic acid (RA), the breast **cancer** cell line, SKBR3, undergoes differentiation and reduction in cell proliferation. The present work demonstrates that in SKBR3 cells, which exhibit high AP-1 activity, RA-regulation of cadherin expression and function, but not changes in AP-1 (or β- **catenin**/TCF) signaling, is responsible for the epithelial differentiation. However, cadherin function and recruitment of β-**catenin** to the membrane is not required for RA to regulate DNA synthesis in these cells. RA also reduces the activity of an AP-1 and TCF-sensitive cyclin D1 reporter in SKBR3 cells in a manner that is independent of the TCF site. In contrast, in SW480 cells, which have high levels of β-**catenin**/TCF signaling, the activity and retinoid responsiveness of the cyclin D1 promoter was markedly inhibited by mutation of the TCF site. These data indicate that the remarkably broad effects of RA on the growth and differentiation of many different epithelial cancers may well be explained by the ability of RA to differentially regulate the activity of RAR/**RXR**, AP-1, and β-**catenin**/TCF pathways.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-679589 [66] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-118485 [12]; 2005-030216 [03]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-206729
TITLE: Use of modulating agent comprising internalization moiety and a peptide, for modulating beta-**catenin** mediated gene transcription and cell differentiation, for **treating** **cancer**, and for **inhibiting** Alzheimer's disease.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BLASCHUK, O W; BYERS, S; GOUR, B J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ADHE-N) ADHEREX TECHNOLOGIES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 92
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2000063246 | A2 | 20001026 | (200066)* | EN | 47 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2000044789 | A | 20001102 | (200107) | | |
| US 6303576 | B1 | 20011016 | (200164) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2000063246 | A2 | WO 2000-US10753 | 20000421 |
| AU 2000044789 | A | AU 2000-44789 | 20000421 |
| US 6303576 | B1 | US 1999-296089 | 19990421 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2000044789 | A | Based on | WO 2000063246 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-296089 19990421
AN 2000-679589 [66] WPIDS
CR 2004-118485 [12]; 2005-030216 [03]
AB WO 200063246 A UPAB: 20050112
NOVELTY - A method for modulating beta -**catenin** mediated gene transcription in a cell comprises contacting a cell with a modulating agent comprising an internalization moiety (IM) and a peptide (P) comprising a sequence LXXLL, (where X is an independently selected amino acid residue), or peptide analogues or-mimetics of (P). ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Modulator of beta -**catenin** mediated gene transcription; modulator of cell differentiation; modulator of hair growth; modulator of retinoic acid activity (claimed). No supporting data given.
USE - (I) is useful for modulating beta -**catenin** mediated gene transcription, **cell** differentiation, hair **growth**, and retinoic acid activity, for **treating** **cancer**, and for **inhibiting** the development of Alzheimer's disease (claimed).
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a histogram of the enhancement of **retinoic acid-receptor** -dependent transactivation by beta -**catenin**. Dwg.1/3

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     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:25:40 ON 06 OCT 2006
L1           111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RETINOID X RECEPTOR?/CN
L3        958174 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CELLULAR OR CELL)(3A)(GRO
                 WTH OR PROLIFERAT?) OR PROLIFERAT?(3A)(DISEAS? OR DISORDER)
                  OR CANCER? OR CARCIN? OR TUMOUR OR TUMOR OR NEOPLAS?
L4        328436 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3(10A)(INHIBIT? OR
                 TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT?)
L5          8394 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR (RETINOID X OR
                 RETINOIC ACID)(W)RECEPTOR OR RXR? OR XR78E? OR XR(W)(78EF
                 OR 78E)
L6          1473 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L5
L11           21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND ((VIRAL OR VIRUS
                 OR RETROVIR? OR ADENOVIR?)(S)VECTOR)
L12            9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND (ANTIBOD? OR
                 AGONIST?)

L13            7 L12 NOT L8

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 7  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN:  11 Mar 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:219856  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:295312
TITLE:                    Genes expressed during osteoblast differentiation
                          and the development of drug targets for treatment
                          of bone density disorders
INVENTOR(S):              Tomme, Peter Herwig Maria; Van Rompaey, Luc
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Galapagos Genomics N.V., Belg.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 2005021757         A1    20050310    WO 2003-EP10086          20030901
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
             LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
             NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,
             SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU,
             ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
             BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
             NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2003266376         A1    20050316    AU 2003-266376           20030901
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                     WO 2003-EP10086      A    20030901
```

AB Genes that are expressed during osteoblast differentiation are identified for use in identification of the proteins for development as drug targets in the treatment of bone d. disorders. Either the proteins may be used as drug targets, or the genes or transcripts may be targets, e.g. for antisense or siRNA or ribozymes. The genes were identified in an adenoviral expression library by their induction of bone-specific alkaline phosphatase upon infection of cultured transgenic mesenchymal precursor cells presenting the

CAR receptor. The viruses inducing the phosphatase were recovered and used to validate the targets by examining the development of a phosphate matrix formed by the differentiating cells. Methods of monitoring gene expression in vivo and of measuring the effects of inhibition of gene expression on the osteogenesis in a mouse calvaria model are described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Jun 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:486381 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:47376
TITLE: Gene product delivery for treating ocular-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): McVey, Duncan L.; Brough, Douglas E.; Kovesdi, Imre; Wei, Lisa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genvec, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004050027 | A2 | 20040617 | WO 2003-US38169 | 20031201 |
| WO 2004050027 | A3 | 20041202 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2507036 | AA | 20040617 | CA 2003-2507036 | 20031201 |
| AU 2003297607 | A1 | 20040623 | AU 2003-297607 | 20031201 |
| EP 1567198 | A2 | 20050831 | EP 2003-812479 | 20031201 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| JP 2006516027 | T2 | 20060615 | JP 2004-557447 | 20031201 |
| US 2005220768 | A1 | 20051006 | US 2005-138931 | 20050526 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2002-430617P P | 20021202 |
| | | | WO 2003-US38169 W | 20031201 |

AB The invention discloses a method for delivering a gene product to an animal. The method comprises administering an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence operably linked to a promoter and encoding a gene product, and upregulating transcription of the nucleic acid sequence in the ocular cell. The expression vector can be an adenoviral vector. The invention further provides a method of prophylactically or therapeutically treating an animal for at least one ocular-related disorder. The method comprises contacting an ocular cell with an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence

encoding an inhibitor of angiogenesis and/or a neurotrophic agent. In one aspect, the method further comprises upregulating transcription of the nucleic acid sequence. Preferably, if 2x108 adenoviral particles of the inventive method are administered to a mouse, the level of expression of the nucleic acid sequence is not diminished more than ten-fold at 28 days post-administration.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Feb 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:162709 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:176347
TITLE: Aptamer-mediated regulation of gene expression by inhibition of post-transcriptional events
INVENTOR(S): Ramachandra, Murali
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canji, Inc, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004016638 | A1 | 20040226 | WO 2002-US9950 | 20020319 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2002254469 | A1 | 20040303 | AU 2002-254469 | 20020319 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | WO 2002-US9950 A | 20020319 |

AB This invention provide a ligand-mediated method of regulating gene expression by inhibition of post-transcriptional events. An aptamer is positioned in a nucleic acid mol. along with a sequence encoding a transcriptional regulatory polypeptide. The aptamer disrupts translation of the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide when contacted with an aptamer-binding ligand. Gene expression levels can be either increased or decreased by the disclosed methods, depending on whether the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide is a repressor or activator, and the degree of the effect is dependent upon the dose of the ligand. Nucleic acid mols., expression cassettes, expression vectors and cells useful in the gene regulation methods are also provided.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Aug 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:615782 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:151148
TITLE: Post-transcriptional regulation of expression of a constitutively transcribed gene at translational level by binding of a ligand to an aptamer domain

in the transcript
INVENTOR(S): Ramachandra, Murali
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canji, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002062949 | A2 | 20020815 | WO 2001-US50722 | 20011019 |
| WO 2002062949 | A3 | 20021031 | | |
| WO 2002062949 | C2 | 20040506 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2440367 | AA | 20020815 | CA 2001-2440367 | 20011019 |
| AU 2002253836 | A1 | 20020819 | AU 2002-253836 | 20011019 |
| US 2002115629 | A1 | 20020822 | US 2001-36091 | 20011019 |
| US 6949379 | B2 | 20050927 | | |
| EP 1410021 | A2 | 20040421 | EP 2001-270163 | 20011019 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR | | | | |
| US 2006128649 | A1 | 20060615 | US 2005-234069 | 20050923 |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| US 2000-242106P | P | 20001020 | |
| US 2001-36091 | A1 | 20011019 | |
| WO 2001-US50722 | W | 20011019 | |

AB This invention provide a ligand-mediated method of regulating gene expression by inhibition of post-transcriptional events. The gene encodes a transcription factor and includes an aptamer in the transcript. The gene is expressed from a constitutive promoter. The aptamer disrupts translation of the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide when contacted with its ligand. Gene expression levels can be either increased or decreased, depending on whether the transcription factor is a repressor or activator, and the degree of the effect is dependent upon the dose of the ligand. Nucleic acid mols., expression cassettes, expression vectors and cells useful in the gene regulation methods are also provided.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:276006 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:277471
TITLE: Human estrogen downregulated gene, EDG1, in diagnosis and **treatment** of breast, uterine, ovarian, cervical, prostate, testicular and colon **cancer**
INVENTOR(S): Montano, Monica; Wittman, Bryan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Case Western Reserve University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002028879 | A1 | 20020411 | WO 2001-US31300 | 20011005 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2002011477 | A5 | 20020415 | AU 2002-11477 | 20011005 |
| US 2002160497 | A1 | 20021031 | US 2001-972758 | 20011005 |
| US 6753418 | B2 | 20040622 | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2000-238187P P | 20001005 |
| | | | WO 2001-US31300 W | 20011005 |

AB The present invention discloses a novel tumor suppressor gene EDG1 (estrogen down-regulated gene) and encoded polypeptide. Mol. tools for differentiating normal breast tissue and cells from cancerous breast tissue and cells are also provided. These include an isolated polynucleotides which encode the EDG1 protein or **antibodies** which are immunospecific for the EDG1 protein. Methods of detecting cancerous cells which employ the **antibody** and polynucleotide are also provided. More specifically, oligonucleotide primers for amplification of the EDG1 gene are at least 12 nucleotides in length. Methods for decreasing proliferation of breast cancer cells, uterine, ovarian, cervical, prostate cancer cells and testicular cancer cells are also provided. Such method comprises increasing levels of the EDG1 protein in such cells.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 Aug 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:636100 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:205528
TITLE: **Cancer treatment** and prognosis involving HES-1 protein
INVENTOR(S): Strom, Anders; Gustafsson, Jan Ake
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Karo Bio AB, Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001062792 | A2 | 20010830 | WO 2001-EP2171 | 20010226 |
| WO 2001062792 | A3 | 20020404 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1257286 | A2 | 20021120 | EP 2001-909795 | 20010226 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| US 2003144194 | A1 | 20030731 | US 2003-204644 | 20030121 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | GB 2000-4568 | A 20000225 |
| | | | GB 2000-18587 | A 20000728 |
| | | | GB 2000-21508 | A 20000901 |
| | | | WO 2001-EP2171 | W 20010226 |

AB This invention relates to methods of **cancer treatment** and prognosis and in particular to such methods involving the HES-1 protein.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152834 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:203457
TITLE: Cloning and characterization of rat Gas1 gene and its therapeutic application
INVENTOR(S): Luyten, Walter Herman Maria Louis; Naranjo, Jose Ramon; Mellstroem, Britt
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belg.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001014549 | A1 | 20010301 | WO 2000-EP8182 | 20000821 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2382674 | AA | 20010301 | CA 2000-2382674 | 20000821 |
| EP 1212421 | A1 | 20020612 | EP 2000-962353 | 20000821 |
| EP 1212421 | B1 | 20051109 | | |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2003507067 | T2 | 20030225 | JP 2001-518862 | | 20000821 |
| NZ 516870 | A | 20031031 | NZ 2000-516870 | | 20000821 |
| AT 309355 | E | 20051115 | AT 2000-962353 | | 20000821 |
| AU 783872 | B2 | 20051215 | AU 2000-74117 | | 20000821 |
| ES 2253251 | T3 | 20060601 | ES 2000-962353 | | 20000821 |
| ZA 2002001478 | A | 20040210 | ZA 2002-1478 | | 20020221 |
| NO 2002000916 | A | 20020424 | NO 2002-916 | | 20020225 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | EP 1999-306702 | A | 19990824 |
| | | | WO 2000-EP8182 | W | 20000821 |

AB The invention clones rat Gas1 gene which encodes a membrane protein associated with the G0 phase of proliferative arrest and cell cycle exit in rat fibroblasts deprived of serum. Gas1 gene transfection into primary cultures of hippocampal neurons induces neuronal death, and Gas1 is involved in regulation of neuron death by excitotoxicity. The mechanism of Gas1 induced neuron death involves a purely apoptotic process and inhibition of the pro-caspase 9 or the effector caspases 3, 6 and 7 are involved in the death process triggered by Gas1. Mutational anal. of Gas1 protein demonstrates that the death-related domain in Gas1 is not RGD domain but the region encompassing amino acids 174 to 279. Blocking of translation of the Gas1 protein by its antisense oligonucleotide or antisense mRNA protects against excitotoxic death or death induced by staurosporine. A cellular model (NB69) with inhibited Gas1 gene expression by stable transfection of its antisense mRNA is established for making further stable cells for genes for lethal proteins such as mGluR-I to permit pharmacol. studies for drug screening.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:45:50 ON 06 OCT 2006)

L14 7 S L12
L15 6 S L14 NOT L9
L16 6 DUP REM L15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:358765 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200510145865
TITLE: The **RXR**-specific **agonist** LG100268 is able to **prevent** ovarian hormone dependent and independent mammary **carcinomas** in the neu-induced rat model.
AUTHOR(S): Woditschka, Stephan [Reprint Author]; Haag, Jill D.; Chen, Kai-Shun; Kendziorski, Christina M.; Lubet, Ronald A.; Gould, Michael N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Wisconsin, Madison, WI USA
SOURCE: Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers & Prevention, (NOV 2004) Vol. 13, No. 11, Part 2, pp. 1915S-1916S. Meeting Info.: 3rd Annual Conference on Frontiers in Cancer Preventive Research. Seattle, WA, USA. October 16 -20, 2004. Amer Assoc Canc Res. ISSN: 1055-9965.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting) Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Sep 2005

Last Updated on STN: 14 Sep 2005

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-403194 [38] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-107402
TITLE: Use of the orphan receptor TR4 and related compounds, for diagnosis and **treatment** of **tumors** and blood diseases, especially leukemia, and for drug screening.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BARTUNEK, P; KORITSCHONER, N P; MADRUGA, J; ZENKE, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DELB-N) DELBRUCK CENT MOLEKULARE MEDIZIN MAX; (DELB-N) DELBRUECK CENT MOLEKULARE MEDIZIN MAX
COUNTRY COUNT: 101
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003033529 | A2 | 20030424 | (200338)* | GE | 38 |
| RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| DE 10150183 | A1 | 20030424 | (200340) | | |
| AU 2002362891 | A1 | 20030428 | (200461) | | |
| AU 2002362891 | A8 | 20051020 | (200629) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003033529 | A2 | WO 2002-EP11484 | 20021014 |
| DE 10150183 | A1 | DE 2001-10150183 | 20011012 |
| AU 2002362891 | A1 | AU 2002-362891 | 20021014 |
| AU 2002362891 | A8 | AU 2002-362891 | 20021014 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2002362891 | A1 | Based on | WO 2003033529 |
| AU 2002362891 | A8 | Based on | WO 2003033529 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2001-10150183 20011012
AN 2003-403194 [38] WPIDS
AB WO2003033529 A UPAB: 20030616
NOVELTY - Use of TR4 (an orphan receptor), its activators, inhibitors and/or associated molecules (collectively (A)) for diagnosis, prophylaxis, monitoring, and/or (follow-up) **treatment** of **tumors** and/or **diseases** of the blood; **proliferation**, differentiation and/or expansion of hematopoietic cells, blood cells, pluripotent or committed stem cells; preparation of myeloid precursor cells or screening for pharmaceuticals.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the use of TR4 and/or associated molecules for identification and/or isolation of TR (ant)**agonists**.
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Hematological.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inducing cell differentiation and/or proliferation by suppressing/activating transcription factors involved in gene expression. TR4 is strongly expressed in hematopoietic cells and tissue and it promotes/induces proliferation of myeloid precursor cells. A recombinant **retroviral** expression **vector** was constructed to include the sequence for human TR4, labeled with hemagglutinin (HA-TR4), and then used to infect bone marrow cells. Proliferation was induced and after 14 days the cell count was 5 multiply 107; compared with 2 multiply 106 initially and 2 multiply 105 for cells infected with an empty **virus**. The cells were similar to myeloid progenitors, both histologically and from expression of surface markers.
USE - (A) are used for diagnosis and/or treatment (including prophylaxis) of leukemia (pre-leukemia, acute, chronic or secondary) (claimed); also hemolytic disease, hemophilia and blood anomalies; for proliferation, differentiation and/or expansion of hematopoietic cells, blood cells, pluripotent or committed stem cells, particularly by initiating terminal differentiation; for preparation of myeloid precursor cells; in screening for pharmaceuticals and to identify TR4 (ant)**agonists**.
ADVANTAGE - (A) provide an early diagnosis of tumors, particularly of the hematopoietic system. Dwg.0/4

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-643408 [69] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-014247
TITLE: New nucleic acid molecule having an aptamer and a polynucleotide that encodes a transcriptional regulatory polypeptide, useful for **treating** disorders associated with undesirable **cell proliferation**, such as **cancer** and **tumors**.
DERWENT CLASS: B01 B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): RAMACHANDRA, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CANJ-N) CANJI INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 98
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002062949 | A2 | 20020815 | (200269)* | EN | 37 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| US 2002115629 | A1 | 20020822 | (200269) | | |
| AU 2002253836 | A1 | 20020819 | (200427) | | |
| EP 1410021 | A2 | 20040421 | (200427) | EN | |
| R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR | | | | | |
| US 6949379 | B2 | 20050927 | (200563) | | |
| AU 2002253836 | A8 | 20050915 | (200569) | | |
| US 2006128649 | A1 | 20060615 | (200640) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002062949 | A2 | WO 2001-US50722 | 20011019 |
| US 2002115629 | A1 Provisional | US 2000-242106P | 20001020 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | US 2001-36091 | 20011019 |
| AU 2002253836 | A1 | | AU 2002-253836 | 20011019 |
| EP 1410021 | A2 | | EP 2001-270163 | 20011019 |
| | | | WO 2001-US50722 | 20011019 |
| US 6949379 | B2 | Provisional | US 2000-242106P | 20001020 |
| | | | US 2001-36091 | 20011019 |
| AU 2002253836 | A8 | | AU 2002-253836 | 20011019 |
| US 2006128649 | A1 | Provisional | US 2000-242106P | 20001020 |
| | | Cont of | US 2001-36091 | 20011019 |
| | | | US 2005-234069 | 20050923 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2002253836 | A1 Based on | WO 2002062949 |
| EP 1410021 | A2 Based on | WO 2002062949 |
| AU 2002253836 | A8 Based on | WO 2002062949 |
| US 2006128649 | A1 Cont of | US 6949379 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-242106P 20001020; US 2001-36091 20011019; US 2005-234069 20050923

AN 2002-643408 [69] WPIDS

AB WO 200262949 A UPAB: 20040505

NOVELTY - A nucleic acid molecule (I) comprising an aptamer and a polynucleotide that encodes a transcriptional regulatory polypeptide, where binding of a ligand to the aptamer inhibits translation of the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) an expression cassette that comprises a promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide from which is transcribed (I); (2) an expression vector that comprises the expression cassette of (1);

(3) a cell that comprises (I); (4) regulating expression of a gene comprising contacting with an aptamer-binding ligand an RNA that comprises an aptamer and a polynucleotide that encodes a transcriptional regulatory polypeptide that regulates expression of the gene, where the ligand binds to the aptamer, thus inhibiting translation of the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide resulting in a change in the expression level of the gene; and

(5) retarding undesirable cell proliferation comprising administering to undesirably proliferating cells a nucleic acid construct that comprises a promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide, where the polynucleotide is transcribed to yield an mRNA that comprises an aptamer and a polynucleotide that encodes a transcriptional regulatory polypeptide that regulates expression of the gene involved in regulation of cell proliferation, or an aptamer-binding ligand that binds to the aptamer, where the binding of the ligand to the aptamer inhibits translation of the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide causing a change in the expression level of the gene, which change in expression level ameliorates the undesirable cell proliferation.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Hemostatic; Antianemic. No biological data are given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for **treating** diseases with problems in regulating **cell proliferation** like **cancer** and **tumors**, and in **treating** genetic diseases such as hemophilia and certain types of thalassemia.

ADVANTAGE - The methods of the present invention of regulating gene expression, unlike many known methods of gene regulation, are dose-responsive and can facilitate either upregulation or downregulation of transgenes and endogenous genes. Dwg.0/0

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-010796 [01] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-664888 [64]; 2002-489987 [52]; 2004-330188 [30]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-009002
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-002653
TITLE: Novel **viral vector** useful in preparation of medicament to cause neurite development or for treatment of neurological disorder, comprises a sequence encoding a receptor, preferably **retinoic acid receptor** beta-2.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 P14 S03
INVENTOR(S): CORCORAN, J; KINGSMAN, A J; MADEN, M; CORCORAN, J P T; THOMAS CORCORAN, J P; KINGSMAN, A; MAZARAKIS, N; MCMAHON, S; WONG, L F; THOMAS, C J P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (OXFO-N) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD; (KING-I) KINGSMAN A J; (MADE-I) MADEN M; (CORC-I) THOMAS CORCORAN J P; (KING-I) KINGSMAN A; (MAZA-I) MAZARAKIS N; (MCMA-I) MCMAHON S; (WONG-I) WONG L F; (THOM-I) THOMAS C J P
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001075135 | A1 | 20011011 | (200201)* | EN | 241 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2001044354 | A | 20011015 | (200209) | | |
| EP 1268835 | A1 | 20030102 | (200310) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR | | | | | |
| US 2003053991 | A1 | 20030320 | (200323) | | |
| JP 2003533184 | W | 20031111 | (200375) | | 261 |
| US 2004266715 | A1 | 20041230 | (200503) | | |
| US 2006063258 | A1 | 20060323 | (200622) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001075135 | A1 | | WO 2001-GB1478 | 20010330 |
| AU 2001044354 | A | | AU 2001-44354 | 20010330 |
| EP 1268835 | A1 | | EP 2001-917270 | 20010330 |
| | | | WO 2001-GB1478 | 20010330 |
| US 2003053991 | A1 | | WO 2001-GB1478 | 20010330 |
| | | | US 2002-239804 | 20020923 |
| JP 2003533184 | W | | JP 2001-573009 | 20010330 |
| | | | WO 2001-GB1478 | 20010330 |
| US 2004266715 | A1 | CIP of | WO 2000-GB1211 | 20000330 |
| | | CIP of | WO 2001-GB1478 | 20010330 |
| | | CIP of | WO 2001-GB4866 | 20011102 |
| | | CIP of | US 2002-937716 | 20020701 |
| | | CIP of | US 2002-239804 | 20020923 |
| | | CIP of | US 2003-429608 | 20030505 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CIP of | WO 2003-GB426 | 20031003 |
| | | CIP of | US 2003-716725 | 20031119 |
| | | | US 2004-838906 | 20040503 |
| US 2006063258 | A1 | Div ex | WO 2001-GB1478 | 20010330 |
| | | Div ex | US 2002-239804 | 20020923 |
| | | | US 2004-912460 | 20040805 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2001044354 | A | Based on | WO 2001075135 |
| EP 1268835 | A1 | Based on | WO 2001075135 |
| JP 2003533184 | W | Based on | WO 2001075135 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-24300 20001004; WO
2000-GB1211 20000330; GB
1999-7461 19990331; GB
2000-26943 20001103; GB
2001-2339 20010130; GB
2001-22238 20010914; GB
2002-23076 20021004; GB
2002-28314 20021204; GB
2003-18213 20030804

AN 2002-010796 [01] WPIDS

CR 2000-664888 [64]; 2002-489987 [52]; 2004-330188 [30]

AB WO 200175135 A UPAB: 20060331

NOVELTY - A **viral vector** (I) comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a receptor, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a host cell (II) transduced by (I); (2) a pharmaceutical composition (III) comprising (I) in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient, where the pharmaceutical composition is useful for causing neurite development;

(3) a method which involves transfecting or transducing a cell with (I); (4) a delivery system (IV) in the form of (I); (5) a cell (V) transfected or transduced with (I); (6) a differential expression screening method for identifying genes involved in a cellular process involves comparing gene expression in a first cell of interest, and a second cell of interest comprising altered levels, relative to physiological levels, of a biological molecule due to the introduction into the second cell of a heterologous nucleic acid sequence encoding at least part of **retinoic acid receptor** beta -2 (RAR beta 2), and identifying gene products whose expression differs; (7) use of RAR beta 2 and/or its **agonist** in the preparation of a medicament to cause neural development or for treating neurological disorder;

(8) a pharmaceutical composition (VI) comprising RAR beta 2 and/or its **agonist** useful for causing neural development; (9) use of a receptor in the production of neurite outgrowth. ACTIVITY - Antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; neuroleptic; osteopathic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiulcer; antipsoriatic; hemostatic; cerebroprotective; hepatotropic; antithyroid; nephrotropic; anticonvulsant; immunosuppressive; vulnerary.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Stimulator of neurite outgrowth (claimed); gene therapy. Induction of neurites in adult spinal cord was tested. Three different transfections were performed, two of which served as controls using just a vector containing lacZ (pHSVlacZ), a vector containing **retinoic acid receptor** beta-2 (RAR beta 2) (pHSVRAR beta 2), and a vector containing another isoform of the RAR beta gene, RAR beta 4 (pHSVRAR beta 4). pHSVRAR beta 4 served as a very precise control for transfection. Pieces of spinal cord were transfected overnight with the appropriate construct and analyzed either three or four

days later. The pHSVlacZ treated cords showed a significant amount of transfection had taken place as judged by beta -galactosidase staining of the adult cord. Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) demonstrated that transfection with the RAR beta 2 vector resulted in the expression of RAR beta 2 but not RAR beta 4 and transfection with the RAR beta 4 vector resulted in the expression of RAR beta 4 but not RAR beta 2. In the non-transfected cord neither RAR beta 2 or RAR beta 4 were detected. Transfection with the pHSVlacZ failed to change the behavior of the cultured adult cord which remained completely irrespective in terms of neurite outgrowth. Similarly, the transfections with pHSVRAR beta 4 produced no response in the cultured cord which remained inert. However, transfections with the pHSVRAR beta 2 isoform clearly produced a different behavior and many neurites appeared in the cultures.

USE - (I) is useful in the preparation of a medicament to cause neurite development or for the treatment of a neurological disorder. (I) is useful for producing expression of RAR beta 2 in an adult mammalian spinal cord cell or for stimulating neurite outgrowth in the cell by transducing or transfecting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for causing neurite development in a subject by providing a nucleic acid construct capable of directing the expression of at least part of a RAR beta 2 receptor, introducing the construct into one or more cells of the subject, and optionally administering a RAR beta 2 **agonist**, such as RA and/or CD2019, to the subject (claimed). (I) is useful for treating neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's syndrome, schizophrenia, or related conditions, or neural injury such as spinal cord injury or other such physical condition. (I) is useful for **treating cancer**, inflammation or inflammatory disease, dermatological disorders, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis, ulcers, hemophilia, stroke, liver cirrhosis, thyroiditis, glomerulonephritis, conjunctivitis, Huntington's disease, bone marrow transplantation or other transplantation complications, graft rejection, for treating specific deficiency disorders, for healing wounds, treatment of burns, as antimicrobials, modulators of e.g. metabolism or behavior, and as analgesics.

ADVANTAGE - (I) eliminates the need for administration of nerve growth factor (NGF) to a subject. (I) enables neurite outgrowth to be promoted in adult neural tissue, and enables RAR beta 2 to be introduced into non-dividing mammalian cells such as neuronal cells. RAR beta 2 receptor may be delivered to cells whose environment comprises endogenous levels of **agonist** of the receptor, such as RA.

Dwg.0/51

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-541700 [60] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-161739

TITLE: Reduction of **cancer cell proliferation** in vitro for the **treatment** of **cancer** comprises the modulation of HES-1 levels.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16

INVENTOR(S): GUSTAFSSON, J A; STROM, A; GUSTAFSSON, J

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KARO-N) KAROBIO AB; (KARO-N) KARO BIO AB; (GUST-I) GUSTAFSSON J; (STRO-I) STROM A

COUNTRY COUNT: 95

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001062792 | A2 | 20010830 | (200160)* | EN | 35 |

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW

MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001037414 A 20010903 (200202)
EP 1257286 A2 20021120 (200301) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL
PT RO SE SI TR
US 2003144194 A1 20030731 (200354)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001062792 | A2 | WO 2001-EP2171 | 20010226 |
| AU 2001037414 | A | AU 2001-37414 | 20010226 |
| EP 1257286 | A2 | EP 2001-909795 | 20010226 |
| | | WO 2001-EP2171 | 20010226 |
| US 2003144194 | A1 | WO 2001-EP2171 | 20010226 |
| | | US 2003-204644 | 20030121 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2001037414 | A | Based on | WO 2001062792 |
| EP 1257286 | A2 | Based on | WO 2001062792 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-21508 20000901; GB 2000-4568 20000225; GB 2000-18587 20000728

AN 2001-541700 [60] WPIDS

AB WO 200162792 A UPAB: 20011018

NOVELTY - The reduction of the proliferation of cancer cells, (M1), in vitro comprising increasing the level of HES-1 in the cells, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDANT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) enhancing the effect of HES-1 on the reduction of cancer cell proliferation in vitro by expression of an engineered HES-1 which exhibits improved characteristics compared to native (wt) HES-1; (2) monitoring cell proliferation comprising monitoring the expression of PCNA or Ki67;

(3) cancer prognosis comprises establishing the level of HES-1 expression in cancer cells;

(4) monitoring the effectiveness and/or progress of **cancer therapy** in **cancer** cells in vitro comprising establishing the level of HES-1 in those cells where a lower level of HES-1 is indicative of an increase in cancer cell proliferation;

(5) screening compounds for use in **cancer therapy** comprising determining the effect on HES-1; (6) identification of compounds which regulate HES-1 expression comprising contacting compounds with an HES-1 nucleotide sequence or expression model;

(7) the HES-1 nucleotide sequence or part sequence is useful in the preparation of a medicant of gene **therapy** of **cancer**;

(8) a pharmaceutical preparation comprises HES-1 protein or corresponding nucleotide either wt or synthetic; (9) reduction of proliferation of cancer cells comprising increasing HES-1 levels in the cells; (10) monitoring the effectiveness and/or progress of **cancer therapy** in **cancer** cells comprising establishing the level of HES-1 in those cells where a lower level of HES-1 is indicative of an increase in cancer cell proliferation; (11) an **antibody**

against HES-1 protein and (12) an **antibody** against a proliferating cell nuclear antigen.
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; gene therapy.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - HES-1 modulator. No data is given.
USE - The alteration of HES-1 levels is useful for the **treatment** of **cancer** (claimed). Monitoring HES-1 levels allows diagnosis and prognosis of **cancer** (claimed). HES-1 is useful for screening for composition that **treats cancer** (claimed). An HES-1 nucleotide sequence, the entire sequence or part sequence is useful in the preparation of a medicant for gene **therapy** of **cancer** (claimed). Dwg.0/16

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:230137 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 295AD
TITLE: Modulation of **retinoic acid receptor** function alters the growth inhibitory response of oral SCC cells to retinoids
AUTHOR: Le Q; Dawson M I; Soprano D R; Soprano K J (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Temple Univ, Sch Med, Dept Microbiol & Immunol, 3400 N Broad St, Philadelphia, PA 19140 USA (Reprint); Temple Univ, Sch Med, Dept Microbiol & Immunol, Philadelphia, PA 19140 USA; Temple Univ, Sch Med, Fels Inst Canc Res & Mol Biol, Philadelphia, PA 19140 USA; Temple Univ, Sch Med, Dept Biochem, Philadelphia, PA 19140 USA; Mol Med Res Inst, Dept Med Chem, Mt View, CA 94043 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: ONCOGENE, (9 MAR 2000) Vol. 19, No. 11, pp. 1457-1465. ISSN: 0950-9232.
PUBLISHER: STOCKTON PRESS, HOUNDMILLS, BASINGSTOKE RG21 6XS, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 66
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000
Last Updated on STN: 2000

*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS*

AB Retinoids have been shown to **inhibit** the growth of many human **tumor** cells including breast, ovarian and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), While the exact mechanism of retinoid mediated growth suppression is not known, a role for the **retinoic acid receptors** (RARs) and **retinoid X receptors** (**RXRs**) has been established in both the breast and ovarian tumor cell models. We set out to determine if modulation of RAR/**RXR** function would alter the retinoid sensitivity of oral SCC cells. We found that the **growth** of SCC **cells** was significantly **inhibited** by **treatment** with either all-trans-retinoic acid (trans-RA) or the synthetic, conformationally restricted RAR gamma selective retinoids MM11254 and MM11389. In order to demonstrate a role for RAR/**RXR** function in this process, stable oral SCC cell clones constitutively overexpressing the dominant negative mutant RAR beta 2 (R269Q) were prepared and shown to exhibit reduced RAR/**RXR** transcriptional transactivation activity. We found that oral SCC cells exhibiting reduced RAR/ **RXR** function became resistant to growth inhibition by all-trans-RA, MM11254 and MM11389. Likewise, treatment of oral SCC cells with the RAR gamma antagonist MM11253 was found to block the ability of MM11254 and MM11389 to **inhibit** SCC **cell growth**. Thus, modulation of RAR function through the use of RAR-gamma selective **agonists**, an RAR-gamma selective antagonist or a pan-RAR

dominant negative mutant significantly alters the growth inhibitory response of oral SCC cells to retinoids.

(FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:48:49 ON 06 OCT 2006)

L1 111 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON RETINOID X RECEPTOR?/CN

L3 958174 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (CELLULAR OR CELL)(3A)(GROWTH OR PROLIFERAT?) OR PROLIFERAT?(3A)(DISEAS? OR DISORDER) OR CANCER? OR CARCIN? OR TUMOUR OR TUMOR OR NEOPLAS?

L5 8394 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR (RETINOID X OR RETINOIC ACID)(W)RECEPTOR OR RXR? OR XR78E? OR XR(W)(78EF OR 78E)

L17 3074 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND L5

L18 48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND ((VIRAL OR VIRUS OR RETROVIR? OR ADENOVIR?)(S)VECTOR)

L19 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND (AGONIST? OR ANTIBOD?)

L20 3 L19 NOT (L8 OR L12)

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 03 Aug 2006

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:764404 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:308001

TITLE: Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor subtype- and cell-type-specific activation of genomic target genes upon adenoviral transgene delivery

AUTHOR(S): Nielsen, Ronni; Groentved, Lars; Stunnenberg, Hendrik G.; Mandrup, Susanne

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Southern Denmark, Odense M, 5230, Den.

SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Biology (2006), 26(15), 5698-5714
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Investigations of the mol. events involved in activation of genomic target genes by peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) have been hampered by the inability to establish a clean on/off state of the receptor in living cells. Here we show that the combination of adenoviral delivery and chromatin immunopptn. (ChIP) is ideal for dissecting these mechanisms. Adenoviral delivery of PPARs leads to a rapid and synchronous expression of the PPAR subtypes, establishment of transcriptional active complexes at genomic loci, and immediate activation of even silent target genes. We demonstrate that PPARγ2 possesses considerable ligand-dependent as well as independent transactivation potential and that **agonists** increase the occupancy of PPARγ2/**retinoid X receptor** at PPAR response elements. Intriguingly, by direct comparison of the PPARs (α, γ, and β/δ), we show that the subtypes have very different abilities to gain access to target sites and that in general the genomic occupancy correlates with the ability to activate the corresponding target gene. In addition, the specificity and potency of activation by PPAR subtypes are highly dependent on the cell type. Thus, PPAR subtype-specific activation of genomic target genes involves an intricate interplay between the properties of the subtype- and cell-type-specific settings at the individual target loci.

REFERENCE COUNT: 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR

THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 01 Aug 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:591288 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:148489
TITLE: Cytokines and **retinoic acid receptor** antagonists for expansion of renewable stem cells and adoptive immunotherapy
INVENTOR(S): Peled, Tony; Treves, Avi; Rosen, Oren
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gamida-Cell Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 316 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003062369 | A2 | 20030731 | WO 2003-IL64 | 20030126 |
| WO 2003062369 | A3 | 20060330 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2474344 | AA | 20030731 | CA 2003-2474344 | 20030126 |
| EP 1576089 | A2 | 20050921 | EP 2003-706871 | 20030126 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| JP 2005528088 | T2 | 20050922 | JP 2003-562237 | 20030126 |
| CA 2479679 | AA | 20030925 | CA 2003-2479679 | 20030318 |
| WO 2003078567 | A2 | 20030925 | WO 2003-IL235 | 20030318 |
| WO 2003078567 | A3 | 20040610 | | |
| WO 2003078567 | B1 | 20040708 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2003214614 | A1 | 20030929 | AU 2003-214614 | 20030318 |
| EP 1485464 | A2 | 20041215 | EP 2003-710194 | 20030318 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| JP 2005520511 | T2 | 20050714 | JP 2003-576562 | 20030318 |
| CA 2495824 | AA | 20040226 | CA 2003-2495824 | 20030817 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004016731 | A2 | 20040226 | WO 2003-IL681 | | 20030817 |
| WO 2004016731 | A3 | 20040910 | | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | | |
| AU 2003250519 | A1 | 20040303 | AU 2003-250519 | | 20030817 |
| EP 1534820 | A2 | 20050601 | EP 2003-787995 | | 20030817 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | | |
| BR 2003014402 | A | 20050719 | BR 2003-14402 | | 20030817 |
| JP 2006508692 | T2 | 20060316 | JP 2005-502022 | | 20030817 |
| US 2005008624 | A1 | 20050113 | US 2004-774843 | | 20040209 |
| AU 2005200679 | A1 | 20050324 | AU 2005-200679 | | 20050216 |
| ZA 2005002111 | A | 20050914 | ZA 2005-2111 | | 20050314 |
| US 2005220774 | A1 | 20051006 | US 2005-508244 | | 20050519 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2002-350360P | P | 20020124 |
| | | | US 2002-376183P | P | 20020430 |
| | | | US 2002-404137P | P | 20020819 |
| | | | IL 2002-152904 | A | 20021117 |
| | | | US 2002-364590P | P | 20020318 |
| | | | US 2002-404145P | P | 20020819 |
| | | | WO 2003-IL62 | A | 20030123 |
| | | | WO 2003-IL64 | W | 20030126 |
| | | | US 2003-452545P | P | 20030307 |
| | | | WO 2003-IL235 | W | 20030318 |
| | | | AU 2003-250519 | A3 | 20030817 |
| | | | WO 2003-IL681 | W | 20030817 |

AB Disclosed are methods for ex vivo and in vivo expansion of renewable stem cells for transplantation or implantation. The stem cell expansion is achieved by stimulating proliferation and inhibiting differentiation of hematopoietic stem cells. The **proliferation** of stem **cells** is stimulated by cytokine such as stem cell factor, FLT3 ligand, interleukin 6, interleukin 1, interleukin 2, interleukin 10, interleukin 12, **tumor** necrosis factor α, thrombopoietin, interleukin 3, G-CSF, M-CSF, GM-CSF and erythropoietin, FGF, EGF, NGF, VEGF, LIF, and hepatocyte growth factor. The expression of CD38 and differentiation of stem cells is inhibited by **antibodies** or antagonists of **retinoic acid receptor**, **retinoid X receptor**, and vitamin D receptor.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Oct 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:785169 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:15364
TITLE: Differentiation of myeloid cell lines correlates with a selective expression of RIZ protein
AUTHOR(S): Gazzerro, Patrizia; Bontempo, Paola; Schiavone, Ettore M.; Abbondanza, Ciro; Moncharmont, Bruno; Armetta, Ignazio; Medici, Nicola; De Simone, Mariacarla; Nola, Ernesto; Puca, Giovanni A.; Molinari, Anna Maria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Istituto di Patologia generale ed Oncologia, Seconda Universita degli studi di Napoli, Naples, Italy
SOURCE: Molecular Medicine (Baltimore, MD, United States) (2001), 7(8), 552-560
CODEN: MOMEF3; ISSN: 1076-1551
PUBLISHER: Johns Hopkins University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The retinoblastoma-interacting zinc-finger gene RIZ is expressed in two forms (RIZ1 and RIZ2) that differ for the presence near the N-terminus of RIZ1 of a conserved domain, defined PR (PRDI-BF1-RIZ homol.), homologous to a similar domain present in other proteins recognized as tumor suppressor gene products. The RIZ1 form is usually absent or expressed at low levels in tumor cells, whereas RIZ2 is frequently expressed. We investigated a possible involvement of RIZ1 in differentiation control using a myeloid cell maturation model that is easily modulated by retinoids and other agents. HL60 or NB4 cell lines or patients' leukemic promyelocytes were treated with all-trans-retinoic acid or other agents to induce differentiation. RIZ gene expression was determined with reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and RNase protection assay. Immunocytochem. was performed to assess variation of the intracellular distribution of RIZ protein on all-trans-retinoic acid treatment. Forced expression of RIZ1 protein was obtained with a recombinant adenovirus containing RIZ1 cDNA. Treatment with retinoic acid induced a selective expression of RIZ1 in HL60 cell line. Retinoic acid effect was maximal at 7 days and correlated to the granulocytic differentiation of cells. A similar effect was obtained in retinoic acid-sensitive NB4 cell line or in patients' leukemic promyelocytes, but not in the retinoic acid-resistant cell line NB4.007/6 or in the U937 cell line. Selective expression of RIZ1 was also induced by 12-O-tetradecanoyl-phorbol-13-acetate in the U937 and HL60 cell lines and by 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 only in HL60 cells. In HL60 cells, RIZ1 was also induced by activation of a retinoid α receptor-independent maturation pathway based on retinoid X receptor agonist and protein kinase A synergism. In addition, retinoic acid produced a redistribution of the antigen within the nucleus in these cells. Forced expression of RIZ1 protein induced growth arrest and death of HL60 cells. The correlation between the selective expression of RIZ1 induced by retinoic acid, 12-O-tetradecanoyl-phorbol-13-acetate, or 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 and differentiation suggested that RIZ protein was involved in myeloid cell differentiation induced by these agents.
REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:50:05 ON 06 OCT 2006)
L21 13 S L19
L22 6 S L21 NOT (L9 OR L14)

L23 6 DUP REM L22 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-163099 [17] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2006-273149 [28]; 2006-284527 [29]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-136765
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-052768
TITLE: Testing **tumor** metastasis comprises inoculating a **tumor** cell from a metastatic **tumor** or **tumor** cell line into a rodent comprising a NOD/SCID/approximatelyccnu11 mutation and monitoring the development of **tumor** metastasis.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 P14 S03
INVENTOR(S): NAKAMURA, M; OHNISHI, Y; MONNAI, M; SUEMIZU, H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ADVA-N) CENT ADVANCEMENT HEALTH & BIOSCIENCE; (EXPE-N) CENT INST EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS; (NAKA-I) NAKAMURA M; (OHNI-I) OHNISHI Y
COUNTRY COUNT: 109
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005013682 | A2 | 20050217 | (200517)* | EN | 28 |
| RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| US 2005132427 | A1 | 20050616 | (200540) | | |
| US 2005249666 | A1 | 20051110 | (200574) | | |
| EP 1644732 | A2 | 20060412 | (200626) | EN | |
| R: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR | | | | | |
| AU 2004263079 | A1 | 20050217 | (200656) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005013682 | A2 | WO 2004-US19697 | 20040618 |
| US 2005132427 | A1 Provisional | US 2003-487044P | 20030710 |
| | | US 2004-871186 | 20040618 |
| US 2005249666 | A1 Provisional | US 2003-487044P | 20030710 |
| | CIP of | US 2004-871186 | 20040618 |
| | | US 2004-955192 | 20040929 |
| EP 1644732 | A2 | EP 2004-776817 | 20040618 |
| | | WO 2004-US19697 | 20040618 |
| AU 2004263079 | A1 | AU 2004-263079 | 20040618 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| EP 1644732 | A2 Based on | WO 2005013682 |
| AU 2004263079 | A1 Based on | WO 2005013682 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-487044P 20030710; US
2004-871186 20040618; US
2004-955192 20040929

AN 2005-163099 [17] WPIDS

CR 2006-273149 [28]; 2006-284527 [29]

AB WO2005013682 A UPAB: 20060901

NOVELTY - Testing **tumor** metastasis comprises inoculating a **tumor** cell from a metastatic **tumor** or **tumor** cell line into a rodent comprising a NOD/SCID/ gamma cnull mutation and monitoring the development of **tumor** metastasis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) testing a candidate anti-metastasis compound; (2) an array comprising at least one gene consisting of TIS1 1B protein; prostate differentiation factor (PDF); glycoproteins hormone alpha -subunit; thrombopoietin (THPO); manic fringe homology (MFNG); complement component 5 (C5); jagged homolog 1 (JAG1); interleukin enhancer-binding factor (ILF); PCAF-associated factor 65 alpha; interleukin-12 alpha -subunit (IL-12- alpha ); nuclear respiratory factor 1 (NRF1); stem cell factor (SCF); transcription factor repressor protein (PRDI-BF1); small inducible cytokine subfamily A member 1 (SCYA1), transducin beta 2 subunit; X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 1; putative renal organic anion transporter 1; G1/S-specific cyclin E (CCNE); **retinoic acid receptor**- gamma (RARG); S-100 calcium-binding protein A1; neutral amino acid transporter A (SATT); dopachrome tautomerase; ets transcription factor (NERF2); calcium-activated potassium channel beta - subunit; CD27BP; keratin 10; 6-O-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase (MGMT); xeroderma pigmentosum group A complementing protein (XPA); CDC6-related protein; cell division protein kinase 4; nociceptin receptor; cytochrome P450 XXVIIB1; N-myc proto-oncogene; solute carrier family member 1 (SLC2A1); membrane-associated kinase myt1; casper, a FADD- and caspase-related inducer of apoptosis; and C-src proto-oncogene, or its expression product; and (3) predicting the likelihood of **tumor** metastasis in a subject.

USE - The method is useful in testing **tumor** metastasis (claimed).

Dwg.0/1

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-460979 [43] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-172131

TITLE: Delivering a gene product to an eye, useful for treating ocular-related disorders, e.g. glaucoma, comprises administering to an eye of an animal a first expression vector that transduces at least one ocular cell.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16

INVENTOR(S): BROUGH, D E; KOVESDI, I; MCVEY, D L; WEI, L

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GENV-N) GENVEC INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004050027 | A2 | 20040617 | (200443)* | EN | 88 |
| RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2003297607 | A1 | 20040623 | (200472) | | |
| EP 1567198 | A2 | 20050831 | (200561) | EN | |

R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU
LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
US 2005220768 A1 20051006 (200566)
JP 2006516027 W 20060615 (200639) 57

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004050027 | A2 | | WO 2003-US38169 | 20031201 |
| AU 2003297607 | A1 | | AU 2003-297607 | 20031201 |
| EP 1567198 | A2 | | EP 2003-812479 | 20031201 |
| | | | WO 2003-US38169 | 20031201 |
| US 2005220768 | A1 | Provisional | US 2002-430617P | 20021202 |
| | | Cont of | WO 2003-US38169 | 20031201 |
| | | | US 2005-138931 | 20050526 |
| JP 2006516027 | W | | WO 2003-US38169 | 20031201 |
| | | | JP 2004-557447 | 20031201 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2003297607 | A1 | Based on | WO 2004050027 |
| EP 1567198 | A2 | Based on | WO 2004050027 |
| JP 2006516027 | W | Based on | WO 2004050027 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-430617P 20021202; US 2005-138931 20050526

AN 2004-460979 [43] WPIDS

AB WO2004050027 A UPAB: 20040709
NOVELTY - Delivering a gene product to an eye comprises administering to an eye of an animal a first expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence operably linked to a promoter and encoding a gene product, such that the expression vector transduces at least one ocular cell and the nucleic acid sequencers transcribed to produce a gene product.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The method comprises: (a) administering to an eye of an animal a first expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence operably linked to a promoter and encoding a gene product, such that the expression vector transduces at least one ocular cell and the nucleic acid sequencers transcribed to produce a gene product; and (b) subsequently upregulating transcription of the nucleic acid sequence in the ocular cell, with the proviso that upregulating transcription does not comprise administering a pyrogen. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following: (1) prophylactically or therapeutically treating an animal for an ocular-related disorder; and
(2) delivering a gene product to a mammal. ACTIVITY - Ophthalmological; Cytostatic. No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.
USE - The methods, nucleic acid and expression vectors are useful for prophylactically or therapeutically treating an animal for an ocular-related disorder, e.g. ocular neovascularization, age-related macular degeneration, retinal **tumors**, diabetic retinopathy, macular edema, glaucoma or a retinal degenerative disease (claimed). Dwg.0/4

L23 ANSWER 3 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-257191 [24] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-748008 [70]; 2003-865053 [80]; 2004-108231 [11]; 2004-662414 [64]

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-100442
TITLE: Hematopoietic cell preparation useful in adaptive immunotherapy comprises expanded population of stem cells having reduced expression and activity of specified complementarity determining domain and differentiation.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): PELED, T; ROSEN, O; TREVES, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GAMI-N) GAMIDA CELL LTD; (PELE-I) PELED T; (ROSE-I) ROSEN O; (TREV-I) TREVES A
COUNTRY COUNT: 106
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004016731 | A2 | 20040226 | (200424)* | EN | 161 |
| RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2003250519 | A1 | 20040303 | (200457) | | |
| US 2005054097 | A1 | 20050310 | (200519) | | |
| EP 1534820 | A2 | 20050601 | (200536) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR | | | | | |
| BR 2003014402 | A | 20050519 | (200549) | | |
| ZA 2005002111 | A | 20060125 | (200611)# | | 168 |
| JP 2006508692 | W | 20060316 | (200620) | | 125 |
| AU 2003250519 | A8 | 20051103 | (200629) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004016731 | A2 | WO 2003-IL681 | 20030817 |
| AU 2003250519 | A1 | AU 2003-250519 | 20030817 |
| US 2005054097 | A1 Provisional | US 2003-452545P | 20030307 |
| | | US 2004-767064 | 20040129 |
| EP 1534820 | A2 | EP 2003-787995 | 20030817 |
| | | WO 2003-IL681 | 20030817 |
| BR 2003014402 | A | BR 2003-14402 | 20030817 |
| | | WO 2003-IL681 | 20030817 |
| ZA 2005002111 | A | ZA 2005-2111 | 20050314 |
| JP 2006508692 | W | WO 2003-IL681 | 20030817 |
| | | JP 2005-502022 | 20030817 |
| AU 2003250519 | A8 | AU 2003-250519 | 20030817 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2003250519 | A1 Based on | WO 2004016731 |
| EP 1534820 | A2 Based on | WO 2004016731 |
| BR 2003014402 | A Based on | WO 2004016731 |
| JP 2006508692 | W Based on | WO 2004016731 |
| AU 2003250519 | A8 Based on | WO 2004016731 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-452545P 20030307; US
2002-404137P 20020819; US
2002-404145P 20020819; IL
2002-152904 20021117; WO
2003-IL62 20030123; WO
2003-IL64 20030126; ZA
2005-2111 20050314

AN 2004-257191 [24] WPIDS

CR 2003-748008 [70]; 2003-865053 [80]; 2004-108231 [11]; 2004-662414 [64]

AB WO2004016731 A UPAB: 20060526

NOVELTY - Transplantable hematopoietic cell preparation (A) comprising expanded population of hematopoietic stem cells propagated ex vivo from hematopoietic mononuclear cells (B) expanded in the presence of an agent (I) that reduces expression and/or activity of CD38 to inhibit the differentiation of the stem cells and a carrier. (B) Contains a major fraction of hematopoietic committed cells and a minor fraction of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following: (1) method (M) for genetically modifying hermatopoietic stem cells with an exogene involving: genetically modifying (A) with the exogene;

(2) method (M1) for adaptive immunotherapy involving transplanting (A) to the recipient; (3) assay for determining whether a transition metal chelate or chelator, a **retinoic acid receptor** antagonist, a vitamin D receptor antagonist, an agent that inhibits PI 3-kinase activity, or nicotinamide, its analog, or derivative or metabolite of the analog causes substantial inhibition of induction of differentiation of hematopoietic stem cells involving culturing (B) in the presence of a transition metal chelate or chelator, a **retinoic acid receptor** antagonist, a vitamin D receptor antagonist, an agent that inhibits PI 3-kinase activity, or nicotinamide, its analog, or derivative or metabolite of the analog, and monitoring differentiation of (B), so that when the differentiation is increased as compared to the non-treated (B) then the transition metal chelate or chelator, a **retinoic acid receptor** antagonist, a vitamin D receptor antagonist, an agent that inhibits PI 3-kinase activity, or nicotinamide, its analog, or derivative or metabolite of the analog induces differentiation, and if the differentiation is decreased or is absent as compared to the non-treated (B), then the a transition metal chelate or chelator, a **retinoic acid receptor** antagonist, a vitamin D receptor antagonist, an agent that inhibits PI 3-kinase activity, or nicotinamide, its analog, or derivative or metabolite of the analog inhibits differentiation; and (4) a hematopoietic stem cells collection/culturing bag supplemented with nicotinamide, its analog, or derivative or metabolite of the analog or an agent that inhibits PI 3-kinase activity, which substantially inhibits cell differentiation of the hematopoietic stem cells fraction of (B). ACTIVITY - Immunostimulant.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For transplantation or implantation (when the donor and the recipient is a single individual) e.g. for adaptive immunotherapy (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The hematopoietic cell preparation is free of the differentiated hematopoietic stem cells having CD38 expression and/or activity, thus has long-term self-renewal capacity, and can maintain the long-term expression of transduced genes. The cell preparation for the expansion need not have to be purified to homogeneity from stem or progenitor cells for prior stem cell enrichment by laborious and costly processes. The mononuclear cells (MNC) (104 cells/ml) were seeded in culture bags and provided with nutrients and cytokines (thrombopoietin (50 ng/ml). Interleukin 6 (50 ng/ml), FTL-3 ligand (50 ng/ml) and stem cell factor (50 ng/ml)) and kept untreated (control) or treated with Cu-tetraethylenepentamine chelate (100 micro M) for 3 weeks and then topped with chelator-free media. The culture was analyzed after a period of 8 weeks. The number of complementarity determinant (CD) 34+ cells (

multiply 104), % of CD34+ cells and number of CD34+/38-cells (104) in the cells treated with test/control were found to be 3285.3/256, 1.2/0.2 and 61/21, respectively. Dwg.0/3

L23 ANSWER 4 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-203759 [19] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-080422
TITLE: New nucleic acid molecules for regulating gene expression or for retarding undesirable **cell proliferation** (e.g. **cancer**), comprises an aptamer and a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a transcriptional regulatory polypeptide.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): RAMACHANDRA, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CANJ-N) CANJI INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 98
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004016638 | A1 | 20040226 | (200419)* | EN | 39 |

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2002254469 | A1 | 20040303 | (200457) |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004016638 | A1 | WO 2002-US9950 | 20020319 |
| AU 2002254469 | A1 | AU 2002-254469 | 20020319 |
| | | WO 2002-US9950 | 20020319 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2002254469 | A1 | Based on | WO 2004016638 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: WO 2002-US9950 20020319
AN 2004-203759 [19] WPIDS
AB WO2004016638 A UPAB: 20040318
NOVELTY - A nucleic acid molecule comprising an aptamer and a polynucleotide that encodes a transcriptional regulatory polypeptide, where binding of a ligand to the aptamer inhibits translation of the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an expression cassette that comprises a promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide from which is transcribed the nucleic acid cited above; (2) an expression vector that comprises the above expression cassette; (3) a cell that comprises the new nucleic acid molecule; (4) regulating expression of a gene, comprising contacting with an aptamer-binding ligand an RNA that comprises an aptamer and a polynucleotide that encodes a

transcriptional regulatory polypeptide that regulates expression of the gene, where the ligand binds to the aptamer, thus, inhibiting translation of the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide resulting in a change in the expression level of the gene; and
(5) retarding undesirable **cell proliferation**, comprising administering to undesirably **proliferating cells**:
(a) a nucleic acid construct that comprises a promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide, where the polynucleotide is transcribed to yield an mRNA that comprises an aptamer and a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a transcriptional regulatory polypeptide regulating the expression of a gene involved in regulation of **cell proliferation**, and
(b) an aptamer-binding ligand that binds to the aptamer, where the binding of the ligand to the aptamer inhibits translation of the transcriptional regulatory polypeptide, thus, causing a change in the expression level of the gene, which change in expression level ameliorates the undesirable **cell proliferation**. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.
No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.
USE - The composition and methods are useful for regulating gene expression in a cell in a dose-responsive manner, or for retarding undesirable **cell proliferation** such as **cancer**.
ADVANTAGE - An advantage of the above gene regulation method is that the method can be used not only to control expression of genes that are introduced into a cell, but also genes that are native to the cell. It is dose-responsive and the expression of the gene of interest can be induced in response to a wide range of molecules. Dwg.0/1

L23 ANSWER 5 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:185602 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400182177
TITLE: Suppression of PML-RARalpha fusion gene by siRNA.
AUTHOR(S): Theodosiou, Elena N. [Reprint Author]; Mo, Yin; Beck, William T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hematology/Oncology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA
SOURCE: Blood, (November 16 2003) Vol. 102, No. 11, pp. 500b. print.
Meeting Info.: 45th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. San Diego, CA, USA. December 06-09, 2003. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Apr 2004
Last Updated on STN: 7 Apr 2004

AB Human malignancy is frequently a consequence of altered gene expression resulting from such events as gene mutation and translocation. Recently, a new type of gene regulation, RNA interference (RNAi), has been demonstrated in a variety of species including humans. RNAi is a process by which short double-stranded interfering RNA (siRNA) specifically degrades homologous transcripts from cognate genes. Although RNAi was originally identified as a post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS) mechanism, it has been also implicated in heterochromatic silencing and methylation. The most exciting, however, is the emerging use of this technology (siRNA) as a tool to knock down expression of specific genes in a variety of organisms. Double stranded RNAs (dsRNAs) less than 30 nt in length, introduced by transient transfection, were found to effectively suppress target genes in mammalian cultured cells in

a sequence-specific manner. Although the effectiveness of gene suppression by siRNAs varies, the most potent siRNAs result in >90% reduction in target RNA and protein levels. Sequence specificity of siRNA is very stringent, as single base pair mismatches between the siRNA and its target mRNA dramatically reduce silencing. We chose the PML-RARalpha fusion gene as a molecular target for siRNA knockdown because the vast majority of acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) patients manifest the t(15;17) translocation, resulting in expression of the PML-RARalpha fusion gene. Moreover studies with animal models in vivo have suggested that this fusion protein is a major mechanism of APL pathogenesis. Thus, down-regulation of PML-RARalpha has great potential for APL therapy. Chemically synthesized PML-RARalpha specific oligonucleotides (19 nt) derived from the junction of the fusion gene break points cluster 1 (GGGGAGGCAG/CCATTGAGA) was directly ligated to a plasmid carrying the H1 RNA promoter. After introducing the construct into PML-RARalpha expressing NB4 cells by electroporation, cells were allowed to grow for up to 72 h. Plasmid lacking the PML-RARalpha siRNA was used as control. Cellular lysates were extracted at 48 and 72 h, and were immunoblotted with **antibodies** against either PML or RARalpha. We found that the siRNA reduced PML-RARalpha protein expression by approximately 50% at 48 h and almost completely at 72 h. The effectiveness of suppression by siRNA was comparable to that obtained from cells treated with retinoic acid or As2O3. Interestingly, the siRNA treatment was more effective in suppressing the PML-RARalpha protein than was the retinoic acid treatment. Our results suggest that siRNA technology is an effective way to suppress the PML-RARalpha fusion protein. Thus, it has potential to be used for targeted therapy in APL. We are currently working on a retrovirus delivery system of siRNA to NB4 cells in order to determine whether cell differentiation or apoptosis can be induced after delivery of PML-RARalpha-siRNA to APL cell lines.

L23 ANSWER 6 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:957166 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 496JD
TITLE: The nuclear orphan receptor TR4 promotes **proliferation** of myeloid progenitor **cells**
AUTHOR: Koritschoner N P; Madruga J; Knespel S; Blendinger G; Anzinger B; Otto A; Zenke M (Reprint); Bartunek P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max Delbruck Ctr Mol Med, Robert Rossle Str 10, D-13122 Berlin, Germany (Reprint); Max Delbruck Ctr Mol Med, D-13122 Berlin, Germany; Inst Mol Genet, Prague 16637 6, Czech Republic
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Germany; Czech Republic
SOURCE: CELL GROWTH & DIFFERENTIATION, (NOV 2001) Vol. 12, No. 11, pp. 563-572.
ISSN: 1044-9523.
PUBLISHER: AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH, PO BOX 11806, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35202 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 61
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 2001
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2001

*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS*

AB Nuclear receptors represent key regulators in **cell proliferation**, differentiation, and development. Here we demonstrate that the nuclear orphan receptor TR4 is highly expressed in hematopoietic cells and tissues and have analyzed the impact of TR4 in this cell compartment. We show that TR4, when ectopically expressed in bone marrow cells via

retrovirus vector , promotes proliferation of myeloid progenitor cells . Cells represent promyelocytes as judged by morphological features, expression of cell surface molecules, and specific markers like Mim-1 and CAAT/enhancer binding protein beta. We also demonstrate that the growth promoting activity of TR4 is not exclusively dependent on its association with DNA, because expression of a mutated TR4 version devoid of, its DNA binding domain exhibits a similar proliferative potential as wild-type TR4. In conclusion, these data position the orphan receptor TR4 as an important regulator of myeloid progenitor cell proliferation and development.

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L28        79346 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ADENOVIRAL VECTORS"+ALL/C
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L29        55617 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "RETROVIRAL VECTORS"+ALL/C
                 T
L31       926528 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CATENINS+ALL/CT
L33       283208 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC"+A
                 LL/CT
L45         2717 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RETINOID X RECEPTORS/CT
L46          702 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 AND (L25 OR ANTITUMOR
                 AGENTS/CT)
L47           36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 AND (L28 OR L29)
L48           24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND L31
L49           19 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L48 AND L33

L50           17 L49 NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L19)

L50  ANSWER 1 OF 17  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN:  21 Apr 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:364930  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          144:381951
TITLE:                    Immortalized hepatocytes
INVENTOR(S):              Liu, Jin; Faris, Ronald A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Multicell Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
     WO 2006041488         A1    20060420    WO 2004-US33091        20041007
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,
             CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
             GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,
             KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
             MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,
             SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
             VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,
             IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
             CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
             GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
             BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
     CA 2550452            AA    20060420    CA 2004-2550452        20041007
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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2004322811 | A1 | 20060622 | AU 2004-322811 | 20041007 |
| EP 1704227 | A1 | 20060927 | EP 2004-794437 | 20041007 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-510509P P 20031010

WO 2004-US33091 W 20041007

AB This invention relates to virally-immortalized hepatocyte cell lines, which are derived from a normal primary human liver cell, have the ability to proliferate in a serum-free media, are nontumorigenic, and produce proteins. These cell lines can be used for toxicity testing of potential therapeutic drugs and chemical entities. The cell lines may also be used for the production of therapeutic plasma proteins.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L50 ANSWER 2 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 24 Nov 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1240740 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:4118

TITLE: Genes showing changes in expression in developing and aging in mouse muscle for use in diagnosis and treatment of disease

INVENTOR(S): Kopchick, John J.; Coschigano, Karen T.; Boyce, Keith S.; Kriete, Andres

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ohio University, USA; Icoria, Inc.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 440 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005110460 | A2 | 20051124 | WO 2005-US14441 | 20050428 |
| WO 2005110460 | A3 | 20060413 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-566068P P 20040429

US 2004-577930P P 20040609

AB Mouse genes that show changes in levels of expression in muscle are identified. These genes, and their human equivalent, may be useful as targets in the control of aging and in the treatment of diseases associated with

accelerated aging (no data.). The human mols. may also be used as markers of biol. aging.

IT **9014-24-8**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(III, subunits, gene for, age-dependent expression in muscle; genes showing changes in expression in developing and aging in mouse muscle for use in diagnosis and treatment of disease)

L50 ANSWER 3 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 28 Oct 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1154793 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:416180
TITLE: Methods for diagnosing, drug screening and treating diseases associated with retinoid X receptor beta (RXRB)
INVENTOR(S): Golz, Stefan; Brueggemeier, Ulf; Geerts, Andreas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Healthcare AG, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 102 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005101006 | A2 | 20051027 | WO 2005-EP3466 | 20050402 |
| WO 2005101006 | A3 | 20060504 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-9072 A 20040416

AB The invention relates to novel disease assocns. of retinoid X receptor beta (RXRB) polypeptides and polynucleotides. The invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a human RXRB sequence homolog which is associated with the infections, cardiovascular diseases, endocrinol. diseases, metabolic diseases, cancer, gastroenterol. diseases, inflammation, hematol. diseases, respiratory diseases, skeleton muscle diseases, neurol. diseases and urol. diseases. Provided is the information on relative expression (mRNA TaqMan quantification) of RXRB in various human tissues. The invention also relates to novel methods of screening for therapeutic agents for the treatment or prevention these diseases in a mammal. The invention also features compds. which bind to and/or activate or inhibit the activity of RXRB as well as pharmaceutical and diagnostic compns. comprising such compds.

L50 ANSWER 4 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 15 Apr 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:324292 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:387205
TITLE: Chimeric hormone response element binding transregulators and use as antitumor agents
INVENTOR(S): Muyan, Mesut; Huang, Jing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Rochester, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 205 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2005033291 | A2 | 20050414 | WO 2004-US32561 | 20041004 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-508763P P 20031003

AB The invention discloses compns. and methods for ERE (estrogen response element)-binding transregulators that specifically and potently regulate ERE-containing genes. To accomplish this, the authors took advantage of the modular nature of estrogen receptor and initially designed a monomeric ERE binding module by co-joining two DNA binding domains with the hinge domain. Integration of strong activation or repressor domains from other transcription factors into this module generated constitutively active ERE-binding activators (EBAs) and ERE-binding repressors (EBRs) resp. These transregulators are the basis for the targeted regulation of ERE containing genes, the identification of estrogen responsive gene networks, and the development of alternative/complementary therapeutic approaches for estrogen target tissue cancers. An example of the invention describes EBAs, such as estrogen receptor α CDC domain fusions with VP16 activation domain or NF-κB p65 subunit activation domain, that induced expression of only ERE-containing genes independent of ligand binding, dimerization, ER subtypes, promoter- and cell-context. The EBAs differently altered cell cycle progression in cells derived from breast cancer. The EBAs increased the number of cells in G1 phase of ER-neg. MDA-MB-231 cells and decreased the number of cells in G1 phase in ER-pos. MCF-7 cells.

L50 ANSWER 5 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Dec 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1080620 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:32908
TITLE: A method for creating nuclear receptor activity-modulating pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Fletterick, Robert J.; Borngraeber, Sabine; Baxter, John D.; Scanlan, Thomas S.; Chiellini, Grazia; Webb, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 317,034.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2004253648 | A1 | 20041216 | US 2003-732901 | | 20031209 |
| US 2004110154 | A1 | 20040610 | US 2002-317034 | | 20021210 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2002-317034 | A2 | 20021210 |
| | | | US 2003-453608P | P | 20030310 |
| | | | US 2003-526931P | P | 20031203 |

AB Methods for screening, identifying and/or designing agents that modulate nuclear receptors are provided. These agents contact a site on a nuclear receptor involved in dimer/heterodimer formation, cofactor mol. interactions, and/or folding, which is termed the nuclear receptor dimer/heterodimer regulatory site (DHRS). Methods employing the DHRS are included, along with nuclear receptor:agent complexes and libraries of agents.

L50 ANSWER 6 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 30 Aug 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:705855 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:49203
TITLE: Gene therapy with retinoid X receptor (RXR) mutant(s) to prevent phosphorylation through the MAP kinase pathway
INVENTOR(S): Kremer, Richard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA 2240482 | AA | 19991229 | CA 1998-2240482 | 19980629 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | CA 1998-2240482 | 19980629 |

AB In general terms, an object of the invention relates to a use of mutant retinoid X receptor (mutant RXR) for the treatment of cells in which the retinoid X receptor (RXR) is abnormally phosphorylated. More particularly, it relates to the use of mutant retinoid X receptors α (mutant RXRα) for the treatment of hyperplastic (benign) or cancerous lesions in which the human retinoid X receptor α (hRXRα) is abnormally phosphorylated through the Ras-Raf-MAP kinase cascade. This invention is also useful to disease states in which hRXRα is phosphorylated through other MAP kinase activation pathway. In addition of RXRα, other members of the RXR family, such as RXRβ, which may also be phosphorylated through the MAP kinase cascade are intend to be part of the scope of the present invention. However, it will be therefore referred to the terms RXR and MAP kinase cascade only.

L50 ANSWER 7 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:287758 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:302345
TITLE: Genes showing altered patterns of expression in the central nervous system in multiple sclerosis and their diagnostic and therapeutic use
INVENTOR(S): Dangond, Fernando; Hwang, Daehee; Gullans, Steven R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004028339 | A2 | 20040408 | WO 2003-US29451 | | 20030925 |
| WO 2004028339 | A3 | 20040805 | | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | | |
| AU 2003275029 | A1 | 20040419 | AU 2003-275029 | | 20030925 |
| US 2004156826 | A1 | 20040812 | US 2003-670766 | | 20030925 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2002-414219P | P | 20020927 |
| | | | WO 2003-US29451 | W | 20030925 |

AB The present invention identifies a number of gene markers whose expression is altered in multiple sclerosis (MS). These markers can be used to diagnose or predict MS in subjects, and can be used in the monitoring of therapies. In addition, these genes identify therapeutic targets, the modification of which may prevent MS development or progression.

L50 ANSWER 8 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 05 Mar 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:181841 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:230590
TITLE: Single nucleotide polymorphisms predictive for cardiovascular disease, adverse drug reactions, and drug efficacy
INVENTOR(S): Schwers, Stephan; Kallabis, Harald; Stropp, Udo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Healthcare AG, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 383 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 1394267 | A1 | 20040303 | EP 2002-18158 | 20020819 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK | | | | |
| WO 2004018709 | A2 | 20040304 | WO 2003-EP9126 | 20030818 |
| WO 2004018709 | A3 | 20041028 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2003266291 | A1 | 20040311 | AU 2003-266291 | 20030818 |
| EP 1532277 | A2 | 20050525 | EP 2003-792358 | 20030818 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-18158 A 20020819
WO 2003-EP9126 W 20030818

AB The invention provides diagnostic methods and kits including oligo and/or polynucleotides or derivs., including as well antibodies determining whether a human subject is at risk of getting adverse drug reaction after statin therapy or whether the human subject is a high or low responder or a good a or bad metabolizer of statins. The invention provides further diagnostic methods and kits including antibodies determining whether a human subject is at risk for a cardiovascular disease. Still further the invention provides polymorphic sequences and other genes. The present invention further relates to isolated polynucleotides encoding a phenotype associated (PA) gene polypeptide useful in methods to identify therapeutic agents and useful for preparation of a medicament to treat cardiovascular disease or influence drug response, the polynucleotide is selected from the group comprising: SEQ ID 1-168 with allelic variation as indicated in the sequences section contained in a functional surrounding like full length cDNA for PA gene polypeptide and with or without the PA gene promoter sequence.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L50 ANSWER 9 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 04 Jul 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:511070 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:64450
TITLE: Prostate cancer diagnosis and outcome prediction by gene expression analysis
INVENTOR(S): Golub, Todd R.; Febbo, Phillip G.; Ross, Kenneth N.; Sellers, William R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, USA; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Inc.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 151 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053223 | A2 | 20030703 | WO 2002-US41209 | 20021220 |
| WO 2003053223 | A3 | 20030904 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2003152980 | A1 | 20030814 | US 2002-325457 | 20021219 |
| US 6949342 | B2 | 20050927 | | |
| AU 2002359823 | A1 | 20030709 | AU 2002-359823 | 20021220 |
| US 2006008838 | A1 | 20060112 | US 2005-221302 | 20050906 |
| US 2006024734 | A1 | 20060202 | US 2005-233905 | 20050922 |
| US 2006029971 | A1 | 20060209 | US 2005-236702 | 20050926 |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| US 2001-343448P | P | 20011221 | |
| US 2001-306103P | P | 20010717 | |
| US 2002-198064 | A1 | 20020717 | |
| US 2002-325457 | A1 | 20021219 | |
| US 2002-325475 | A1 | 20021219 | |
| WO 2002-US41209 | W | 20021220 | |

AB Methods identifying prostate cancer, methods for prognosing and diagnosing prostate cancer, methods for identifying a compound that modulates prostate cancer development, methods for determining the efficacy of a prostate cancer therapy, and oligonucleotide microarrays containing probes for genes involved in prostate cancer development are described. High-quality oligonucleotide-based expression data was obtained from 52 prostate tumors and 50 prostate samples lacking detectable tumor using Affymetrix human 95v microarrays containing 12,600 total features for genes, ESTs, and controls. In particular, a 5-gene model of prostate cancer outcome prediction is provided based on platelet-derived growth factor receptor β, chromogranin A, and HOXC6 (which show increased expression in recurrent tumors), while inositol triphosphate receptor type 3, and β-galactoside sialotransferase show decreased expression in recurrent tumors.

L50 ANSWER 10 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 20 May 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:383074 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:95928
TITLE: Regulated gene expression from adenovirus vectors:

a systematic comparison of various inducible systems

AUTHOR(S): Xu, Zhi-Li; Mizuguchi, Hiroyuki; Mayumi, Tadanori; Hayakawa, Takao

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Cellular and Gene Therapy Products, National Institute of Health Sciences, 1-18-1 Kamiyogam, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 158-8501, Japan

SOURCE: Gene (2003), 309(2), 145-151
CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Pos. and tightly regulated gene expression is essential for gene function and gene therapy research. The currently-used inducible gene expression systems include tetracycline (Tet-on and T-REx), ecdysone, antiprogestin and dimerizer-based systems. Adenovirus (Ad) vectors play an important role in gene function and gene therapy research for their various advantages over other vector systems. Previously, we reported the inferiority of the Tet-on system as an inducible gene expression system in the context of Ad vectors in comparison with the Tet-off system. In this study, to identify an optimal system for regulated gene expression from Ad vectors, we made a rigorous direct comparison of these five inducible gene expression systems in three cell lines using the luciferase reporter gene. The highest sensitivity to the resp. inducer was that of the dimerizer system, followed by the antiprogestin system. The lowest basal expression and the highest induction factor were both characteristic of the dimerizer system. Furthermore, the dimerizer and T-REx systems exhibited much higher induced expression levels than the other three systems. The elucidation of the characteristic features of each system should provide important information for widespread and feasible application of these systems. Overall, these results suggest the most appropriate inducible gene expression system in the context of Ad vectors to be the dimerizer system.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L50 ANSWER 11 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 13 Feb 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:113392 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:163593

TITLE: Calreticulin and its mimetics for modulating hormone responsiveness and for use in treating cancer, osteoporosis and chronic inflammatory disease

INVENTOR(S): Dedhar, Shoukat

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.

SOURCE: U.S., 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 377,432.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 6518397 | B1 | 20030211 | US 1997-900241 | 19970724 |
| US 5854202 | A | 19981229 | US 1995-377432 | 19950124 |
| WO 9623001 | A1 | 19960801 | WO 1995-CA664 | 19951123 |

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE,

ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA 2298930 | AA | 19990204 | CA 1998-2298930 | 19980724 |
| WO 9905172 | A2 | 19990204 | WO 1998-CA715 | 19980724 |
| WO 9905172 | A3 | 19990415 | | |

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
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|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 9885251 | A1 | 19990216 | AU 1998-85251 | 19980724 |
| EP 1001986 | A2 | 20000524 | EP 1998-936040 | 19980724 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2002519306 | T2 | 20020702 | JP 2000-556581 | 19980724 |
| AU 9945861 | A1 | 19991028 | AU 1999-45861 | 19990901 |
| US 2003060613 | A1 | 20030327 | US 2001-997961 | 20011129 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | US 1995-377432 | A2 | 19950124 |
| | WO 1995-CA664 | W | 19951123 |
| | AU 1995-39203 | A3 | 19951123 |
| | US 1997-900241 | A | 19970724 |
| | WO 1998-CA715 | W | 19980724 |
| | US 1998-169935 | B3 | 19981013 |

AB This invention relates to isolated and purified proteins, such as calreticulin and mimetics and inhibitors of calreticulin, for a novel use of modulating hormone responsiveness. These proteins are useful in gene therapy and in manufacturing pharmaceuticals for treating a variety of diseases, including cancer, osteoporosis and chronic inflammatory disease. The proteins include or bind to an amino acid sequence [SEQ ID NO: 1] KXFFX1R, wherein X is either G, A or V and Y is either K or R. This sequence is present in the DNA-binding domain, and is critical for the DNA binding activity, of a variety of hormone receptors, including glucocorticoid receptor, minerolcorticoid receptor, androgen receptor, progesterone receptor, estrogen receptor, retinoic acid receptor, thyroid hormone receptor and vitamin D receptor. Proteins which bind to this sequence may inhibit hormone receptor induced gene transcription. Proteins which include this sequence may promote hormone receptor induced gene transcription. The invention includes isolated DNA mols. for these proteins, methods of treating diseases using these proteins, synthetic peptides or their mimetics.

REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L50 ANSWER 12 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Jun 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:465747 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:41724
TITLE: CDDO (2-cyano-3,12-dioxoolean-1,9-dien-28-oic acid) compounds and combinations with other chemotherapeutics for the treatment of cancer and graft vs. host disease
INVENTOR(S): Konopleva, Marina; Andreef, Michael; Sporn, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 184 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002047611 | A2 | 20020620 | WO 2001-US44541 | 20011128 |
| WO 2002047611 | C1 | 20030626 | | |
| WO 2002047611 | A3 | 20031224 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2430454 | AA | 20020620 | CA 2001-2430454 | 20011128 |
| AU 2002043246 | A5 | 20020624 | AU 2002-43246 | 20011128 |
| US 2003119732 | A1 | 20030626 | US 2001-998009 | 20011128 |
| EP 1395255 | A2 | 20040310 | EP 2001-989130 | 20011128 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-253673P P 20001128
WO 2001-US44541 W 20011128

AB CDDO compds. in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents induce and potentiate cytotoxicity and apoptosis in cancer cells. One class of chemotherapeutic agents include retinoids. Cancer therapies based on these combination therapies are provided. Also provided are methods to treat graft vs. host diseases using the CDDO compds.

L50 ANSWER 13 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:210338 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:248254
TITLE: Vectors, cells and transgenic animals for detecting ligands of nuclear receptors
INVENTOR(S): Solomin, Ludmila; Mata De Urquiza, Alexander; Perlmann, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2000017334 | A2 | 20000330 | WO 1999-IB1682 | 19990923 |
| WO 2000017334 | A3 | 20000921 | | |
| W: AU, JP | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| AU 9959941 | A1 | 20000410 | AU 1999-59941 | 19990923 |
| EP 1115853 | A2 | 20010718 | EP 1999-969436 | 19990923 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-101484P P 19980923
WO 1999-IB1682 W 19990923

AB The present invention relates to methods for detection of ligands for nuclear receptors in vivo . In particular, the present invention provides transgenic constructs and transgenic animals, as well as assays using the same to detect ligands for nuclear receptors in transgenic animals. In addition, the invention is useful for analyzing pharmacol. properties of natural and synthetic ligands for nuclear receptors. Thus, transgenic mice were created which expressed (1) chimeric GAL4 (DNA binding domain)-RAR (ligand binding domain) or GAL4-RXR transactivator genes from nestin promoters and (2) GAL4 binding site-controlled lacZ reporter gene. These mice were used in anal. of retinoid ligands during embryogenesis.

L50 ANSWER 14 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:161479 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:204016
TITLE: Adenoviral vectors and inducible expression system for gene expression and therapy
INVENTOR(S): Mehtali, Majid; Sorg-guss, Tania
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Transgene S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2000012741 | A2 | 20000309 | WO 1999-FR2051 | 19990827 |
| WO 2000012741 | A3 | 20000504 | | |
| W: AU, CA, JP, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| FR 2782732 | A1 | 20000303 | FR 1998-10842 | 19980828 |
| CA 2341775 | AA | 20000309 | CA 1999-2341775 | 19990827 |
| AU 9954262 | A1 | 20000321 | AU 1999-54262 | 19990827 |
| EP 1108051 | A2 | 20010620 | EP 1999-940240 | 19990827 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| JP 2002523106 | T2 | 20020730 | JP 2000-567726 | 19990827 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1998-10842 A 19980828

WO 1999-FR2051 W 19990827

AB The invention concerns an inducible expression system using nucleotide sequences coding for a transcriptional activator of eukaryotic or viral origin and a recombinant adenoviral vector comprising a gene of interest placed under the control of a promoter inducible in trans by said transcriptional activator. The invention also concerns a recombinant adenoviral vector bearing a first expression cassette coding for a transcriptional activator and a second cassette bearing a gene of interest placed under the control of a promoter inducible in trans by said transcriptional activator. The invention further concerns an infectious viral particle, its preparation method, a eukaryotic cell and a pharmaceutical composition comprising such a vector or expression system as well as their use for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes. Thus, an adenoviral vector containing genes for glucocorticoid receptor GRDEX and for blood-coagulation factor IX regulated by GRE sequences was prepared Factor IX gene expression was induced in vitro and in vivo by dexamethasone.

L50 ANSWER 15 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Dec 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:795994 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:31744
TITLE: Gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning
INVENTOR(S): Roberts, Gareth Wyn
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genostic Pharma Ltd., UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 745 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9964627 | A2 | 19991216 | WO 1999-GB1780 | 19990604 |

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1998-12099 A 19980606

GB 1998-13291 A 19980620

GB 1998-13611 A 19980624

GB 1998-13835 A 19980627

GB 1998-14110 A 19980701

GB 1998-14580 A 19980707

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GB 1998-15438 | A | 19980716 |
| GB 1998-15574 | A | 19980718 |
| GB 1998-15576 | A | 19980718 |
| GB 1998-16085 | A | 19980724 |
| GB 1998-16086 | A | 19980724 |
| GB 1998-16921 | A | 19980805 |
| GB 1998-17097 | A | 19980807 |
| GB 1998-17200 | A | 19980808 |
| GB 1998-17632 | A | 19980814 |
| GB 1998-17943 | A | 19980819 |

AB There is considerable evidence that significant factor underlying the individual variability in response to disease, therapy and prognosis lies in a person's genetic make-up. There have been numerous examples relating that polymorphisms within a given gene can alter the functionality of the protein encoded by that gene thus leading to a variable physiol. response. In order to bring about the integration of genomics into medical practice and enable design and building of a technol. platform which will enable the everyday practice of mol. medicine a way must be invented for the DNA sequence data to be aligned with the identification of genes central to the induction, development, progression and outcome of disease or physiol. states of interest. According to the invention, the number of genes and their configurations (mutations and polymorphisms) needed to be identified in order to provide critical clin. information concerning individual prognosis is considerably less than the 100,000 thought to comprise the human genome. The identification of the identity of the core group of genes enables the invention of a design for genetic profiling technologies which comprises of the identification of the core group of genes and their sequence variants required to provide a broad base of clin. prognostic information - "genostics". The "Genostic" profiling of patients and persons will radically enhance the ability of clinicians, healthcare professionals and other parties to plan and manage healthcare provision and the targeting of appropriate healthcare resources to those deemed most in need. The use of this invention could also lead to a host of new applications for such profiling technologies, such as identification of persons with particular work or environment related risk, selection of applicants for employment, training or specific opportunities or for the enhancing of the planning and organization of health services, education services and social services.

IT **9014-24-8**
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

L50 ANSWER 16 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Dec 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:795993 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:31743
TITLE: Gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning
INVENTOR(S): Roberts, Gareth Wyn

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genostic Pharma Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 149 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9964626 | A2 | 19991216 | WO 1999-GB1779 | 19990604 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2330929 | AA | 19991216 | CA 1999-2330929 | 19990604 |
| AU 9941586 | A1 | 19991230 | AU 1999-41586 | 19990604 |
| AU 766544 | B2 | 20031016 | | |
| AU 9941587 | A1 | 19991230 | AU 1999-41587 | 19990604 |
| GB 2339200 | A1 | 20000119 | GB 1999-12914 | 19990604 |
| GB 2339200 | B2 | 20010912 | | |
| EP 1084273 | A1 | 20010321 | EP 1999-925207 | 19990604 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| JP 2003528564 | T2 | 20030930 | JP 2000-553616 | 19990604 |
| US 2003198970 | A1 | 20031023 | US 2002-206568 | 20020729 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | GB 1998-12098 | A | 19980606 |
| | GB 1998-28289 | A | 19981223 |
| | GB 1998-16086 | A | 19980724 |
| | GB 1998-16921 | A | 19980805 |
| | GB 1998-17097 | A | 19980807 |
| | GB 1998-17200 | A | 19980808 |
| | GB 1998-17632 | A | 19980814 |
| | GB 1998-17943 | A | 19980819 |
| | US 1999-325123 | B1 | 19990603 |
| | WO 1999-GB1779 | W | 19990604 |

AB There is considerable evidence that significant factor underlying the individual variability in response to disease, therapy and prognosis lies in a person's genetic make-up. There have been numerous examples relating that polymorphisms within a given gene can alter the functionality of the protein encoded by that gene thus leading to a variable physiol. response. In order to bring about the integration of genomics into medical practice and enable design and building of a technol. platform which will enable the everyday practice of mol. medicine a way must be invented for the DNA sequence data to be aligned with the identification of genes central to the induction,

development, progression and outcome of disease or physiol. states of interest. According to the invention, the number of genes and their configurations (mutations and polymorphisms) needed to be identified in order to provide critical clin. information concerning individual prognosis is considerably less than the 100,000 thought to comprise the human genome. The identification of the identity of the core group of genes enables the invention of a design for genetic profiling technologies.

IT 9014-24-8
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(core group of disease-related genes; gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning)

L50 ANSWER 17 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:222947 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:262669
TITLE: cDNA and amino acid sequences of human gene brx protein, and methods for using gene brx and protein Brx in diagnosis and treatment of proliferative diseases of mammalian reproductive and immune tissues including breast and ovarian cancer
INVENTOR(S): Rubino, Domenica M.; Segers, James; Driggers, Paul H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 9915544 | A1 | 19990401 | WO 1998-US19782 | | 19980923 |
| W: AU, CA, JP, US<br>RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | | |
| AU 9895747 | A1 | 19990412 | AU 1998-95747 | | 19980923 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1997-59621P | P | 19970923 |
| | | | WO 1998-US19782 | W | 19980923 |

AB This invention pertains to a human cDNA mol. that encodes a nuclear receptor-binding auxiliary protein, Brx. The Brx protein not only binds a number of nuclear hormone receptors, but is able to bind several transcription factors (c-Jun, c-Fos and Atf-2), Rho GTPase family members (RhoA and Cdc42Hs) and several genetic elements (serum response and cAMP response elements). The invention also includes methods of using gene brx and protein Brx to diagnose and treat proliferative disorders of reproductive and immune tissues, including breast and ovarian cancer. The invention further provides gene brx specific PCR primer pairs that are amble to amplify the brx gene, as well as antibodies specific for the Brx protein. The cDNA and amino acid sequences of gene brx protein are presented in the invention. The cDNA encoded a predicted protein with 168-kilodalton mol. mass and was divided into regions 1-5, based on homol. to existing proteins. Region 2 is homologous to the carboxyterminus of Ht 31 partial cDNA, a type II cAMP-dependent protein kinase A-anchoring protein. Region 3 contains a diacylglycerol consensus binding site. A portion of region 4 of Brx is almost identical to a putative oncogene, lbc.

Region 5, the brx carboxyterminus, contains the receptor interaction domain, a putative nuclear localization signal and two fragments isolated by EST cloning. Northern hybridization anal. revealed that brx gene transcripts were most abundantly expressed in reproductive and immune tissues. Brx protein was shown to decrease as breast tumors became increasingly malignant, indicating the Brx may be a tumor suppressor protein. Finally, overexpression of Brx revealed that Brx augmented gene activation by the estrogen receptor (ER) in an element-specific and ligand-dependent manner, moreover activation of ER by Brx could be specifically inhibited by a dominant neg. mutant Cdc42Hs. Data suggest that Brx represents a novel modular protein that may integrate cytoplasmic signaling pathways involving Rho family GTPases and nuclear hormone receptors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:02:09 ON 06 OCT 2006)

L51 0 S L49

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:02:28 ON 06 OCT 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Oct 2006 (20061005/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

L52 2054 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "RETINOID X RECEPTORS"/CT

L53 413 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND C4./CT
L54 27 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON CATENINS/CT
L55 0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND L54

L52 2054 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "RETINOID X RECEPTORS"/CT

L53 413 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND C4./CT
L56 110622 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON "TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC"/CT
L57 63 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND L56
L58 4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND (THERAPY OR THERAPEUTIC USE)/CT

L58 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002292499 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12032336
TITLE: Variant-type PML-RAR(alpha) fusion transcript in acute promyelocytic leukemia: use of a cryptic coding sequence from intron 2 of the RAR(alpha) gene and identification of a new clinical subtype resistant to retinoic acid therapy.
AUTHOR: Gu Bai-Wei; Xiong Hui; Zhou Yan; Chen Bing; Wang Li; Dong Shuo; Yu Zhi-Yuan; Lu Ling-Feng; Zhong Ming; Yin Hai-Feng; Zhu Gen-Feng; Huang Wei; Ren Shuang-Xi; Gallagher Robert E; Waxman Samuel; Chen Guo-Qiang; Wang Zhu-Gang; Chen Zhu; Fu Gang; Chen Sai-Juan
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Lab for Medical Genomics and Samuel Waxman Cancer Research Foundation Lab, Shanghai Institute of Hematology, Rui Jin Hospital, Shanghai Second Medical University, 197 Rui Jin Road II, Shanghai 200025, China.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2002 May 28) Vol. 99, No. 11, pp. 7640-5.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AC090426
ENTRY MONTH: 200207
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jul 2002
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2002

ED Entered STN: 29 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jul 2002
Entered Medline: 1 Jul 2002

AB The physiologic actions of retinoic acids (RAs) are mediated through RA receptors (RARs) and retinoid X receptors (RXRs). The RAR(alpha) gene has drawn particular attention because it is the common target in all chromosomal translocations in acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL), a unique model in cancer research that responds to the effect of RA. In the great majority of patients with APL, RAR(alpha) is fused to the PML gene as a result of the t(15;17) translocation. Three distinct types of PML-RAR(alpha) transcripts, long (L), short (S), and variant (V), were identified. The V-type is characterized by truncation of exon 6 of PML and in some cases by the insertion of a variable "spacer" sequence between the truncated PML and RAR(alpha) mRNA fusion partners, although the precise mechanisms underlying formation of the V-type transcript remain unclear. To get further insights into the molecular basis of the t(15;17), we sequenced the entire genomic DNA region of RAR(alpha). Of note, all previously reported "spacer" sequences in V-type transcripts were found in intron 2 of the RAR(alpha) gene and most of these sequences were flanked by gt splice donor sites. In most cases, these "cryptic" coding sequences maintained the ORF of the chimeric transcript. Interestingly, two cases with a relatively long spacer sequence showed APL cellular and clinical resistance to RA treatment. In these cases, the aberrant V-type PML-RAR(alpha) protein displayed increased affinity to the nuclear corepressor protein SMRT, providing further evidence that RA exerts the therapeutic effect on APL through modulation of the RAR-corepressor interaction. Finally, among patients with the L- or S-type PML-RAR(alpha) fusion transcript, some consensus motifs were identified at the hotspots of the chromosome 17q breakpoints within intron 2 of RAR(alpha), strengthening the importance of this intron in the molecular pathogenesis of APL.

L58 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000476305 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11022230
TITLE: Mechanisms of all-trans retinoic acid-induced differentiation of acute promyelocytic leukemia cells.
AUTHOR: Zhang J W; Wang J Y; Chen S J; Chen Z
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Institute of Hematology, Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Second Medical University, 197 Ruijin Road II, Shanghai 200 025, People's Republic of China.
SOURCE: Journal of biosciences, (2000 Sep) Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 275-84. Ref: 85
Journal code: 8100809. ISSN: 0250-5991.
PUB. COUNTRY: India
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200011
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001
Entered Medline: 27 Nov 2000
ED Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001
Entered Medline: 27 Nov 2000
AB Retinoic acids (RA) play a key role in myeloid differentiation through their agonistic nuclear receptors (RAR alpha/RXR) to modulate the expression of target genes. In acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) cells with rearrangement of retinoic acid receptor a (RAR alpha) (including: PML-RAR alpha, PLZF-RAR alpha, NPM-RAR alpha, NuMA- RAR alpha or STAT5b-RAR alpha) as a result of chromosomal translocations, the RA signal pathway is disrupted and myeloid differentiation is arrested at the promyelocytic stage. Pharmacologic dosage of all-trans retinoic acid (ATRA) directly modulates PML-RAR alpha and its interaction with the nuclear receptor co-repressor complex, which restores the wild-type RAR alpha/RXR regulatory pathway and induces the transcriptional expression of downstream genes. Analysing gene expression profiles in APL cells before and after ATRA treatment represents a useful approach to identify genes whose functions are involved in this new cancer treatment. A chronologically well coordinated modulation of ATRA-regulated genes has thus been revealed which seems to constitute a balanced functional network underlying decreased cellular proliferation, initiation and progression of maturation, and maintenance of cell survival before terminal differentiation.

L58 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96405013 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8809153
TITLE: Conformationally defined 6-s-trans-retinoic acid analogs. 3. Structure-activity relationships for nuclear receptor binding, transcriptional activity, and cancer chemopreventive activity.
AUTHOR: Muccio D D; Brouillette W J; Alam M; Vaezi M F; Sani B P; Venepally P; Reddy L; Li E; Norris A W; Simpson-Herren L; Hill D L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Alabama at Birmingham 35294, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: DK40172 (NIDDK)
P01 CA34968 (NCI)

RCDADK02072 (NIDA)
+

SOURCE: Journal of medicinal chemistry, (1996 Sep 13) Vol. 39, No. 19, pp. 3625-35.
Journal code: 9716531. ISSN: 0022-2623.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199611
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996
Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996
Entered Medline: 4 Nov 1996

ED Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996
Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996
Entered Medline: 4 Nov 1996

AB We recently demonstrated that conformationally defined 6-s-trans-retinoic acid (RA) analogs were effective in the prevention of skin papillomas (Vaezi et al. J. Med. Chemical 1994, 37, 4499-4507) and selective agonists for nuclear receptor binding and activation (Alam et al. J. Med. Chemical 1995, 38, 2302-2310). In order to probe important structure-activity relationships, we evaluated a homologous series of four 6-s-trans-retinoids that are 8-(2'-cyclohexen-1'- ylidene)-3,7-dimethyl-2,4,6-octatrienoic acids with different substituents at 2' (R2) and 3' (R1) positions on the cyclohexene ring. UAB1 (R1 = R2 = H), UAB4 (R1 = R2 = Me), UAB7 (R1 = Me, R2 = iPr), and UAB8 (R1 = Et, R2 = iPr) contain alkyl R groups that mimic, to different extents, portions of the trimethylcyclohexenyl ring of RA. Both 9Z- and all-E-isomers of these retinoids were evaluated in binding assays for cellular retinoic acid-binding proteins (CRABP-I and CRABP-II), a nuclear retinoic acid receptor (RAR alpha), and a nuclear retinoid X receptor (RXR alpha). The all-E-isomers of UAB retinoids bound tightly to CRABPs and RAR alpha, the binding affinity of the all-E-isomer increased systematically from UAB1 to UAB8, and binding for the latter was comparable to that of all-E-RA. In contrast to RA, the (9Z)-UAB retinoids were at least 200-fold less active than the all-E-isomers in binding to RAR alpha. The (9Z)-UAB isomers exhibited increasingly stronger binding to RXR alpha, and (9Z)-UAB8 was nearly as effective as (9Z)-RA in binding affinity. The retinoids were also evaluated in gene expression assays mediated by RAR alpha and RXR alpha homodimers or RAR alpha/RXR alpha heterodimers. Consistent with the binding affinities, the (all-E)-UAB retinoids activated gene transciption mediated by RAR alpha homodimers or RAR alpha/RXR alpha heterodimers, while the (9Z)-UAB isomers activated only the RXR alpha homodimer-mediated transcription. The all-E- and 9Z-isomers of the UAB retinoids were further evaluated for their capacity to prevent the induction of mouse skin papillomas. When compared to RA, only the (all-E)-UAB retinoids containing bulky R1 and R2 groups were effective in this chemoprevention assay. (9Z)-RA displayed equal capacity as RA to prevent papillomas, while the 9Z-isomers of the UAB retinoids were much less effective. Taken together, these studies demonstrate that the cyclohexenyl ring substituents of 6-s-trans-UAB retinoids are important for their biological activities and that the chemopreventive effect of the all-E-isomers of these retinoids correlates well with their capacity to bind to RARs and activate RAR/RXR-mediated transcription.

L58 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95298393 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7779452
TITLE: The ying-yang of RAR and AP-1: cancer treatment without overt toxicity.
AUTHOR: Allenby G

CORPORATE SOURCE: Investigative Toxicology, Hoffmann-La Roche, Nutley, N.J. 07110, USA.
SOURCE: Human & experimental toxicology, (1995 Feb) Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 226-30. Ref: 25
Journal code: 9004560. ISSN: 0960-3271.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199507
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jul 1995
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 18 Jul 1995
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 1995
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 18 Jul 1995

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:05:38 ON 06 OCT 2006)

L59 11597 S ("JIA X"? OR "XIAO J"?)/AU
L60 79 S "GHOSN C"?/AU
L61 1309 S "CHANDRARATNA R"?/AU
L62 12 S L59 AND L60 AND L61
L63 25 S L59 AND (L60 OR L61)
L64 35 S L60 AND L61
L65 12925 S L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L63 OR L64
L66 806 S L65 AND (L5 OR L47)
L67 379 S L65 AND ((L5 AND (ANTIBOD? OR AGONIST?)) OR L48)
L68 379 S L65 AND (L5 AND (ANTIBOD? OR AGONIST?))
L69 7 S L68 AND (L2 OR CATENIN)
L70 1 S L65 AND L47
L71 6 S L68 AND VECTOR
L72 15 S L62 OR L69 OR L70 OR L71
L73 6 DUP REM L72 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L73 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:556242 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:133725
TITLE: Casein Kinase 1α Interacts with Retinoid X Receptor and Interferes with Agonist-induced Apoptosis
AUTHOR(S): Zhao, Yi; Qin, Suofu; Atangan, Larissa I.; Molina, Yanira; Okawa, Yumiko; Arpawong, Hieu T.; **Ghosn, Corine**; **Xiao, Jia-Hao**; Vuligonda, Vidyasagar; Brown, Geoffrey; **Chandraratna, Roshantha A. S.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Retinoid Research, Department of Biology, Allergan Inc., Irvine, CA, 92612, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2004), 279(29), 30844-30849
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Agonists of retinoid X receptors (RXRs), which include the natural 9-cis-retinoic acid and synthetic analogs, are potent inducers of growth arrest and apoptosis in some cancer cells. As such, they are being used in clin. trials for the treatment and prevention of solid tumors and are used to treat

cutaneous T cell lymphoma. However, the mol. mechanisms that underlie the anti-cancer effects of RXR agonists remain unclear. Here, we show that a novel pro-apoptotic pathway that is induced by RXR agonist is neg. regulated by casein kinase 1α (CK1α). CK1α assocs. with RXR in an agonist-dependent manner and phosphorylates RXR. The ability of an RXR agonist to recruit CK1α to a complex with RXR in cells correlates inversely with its ability to inhibit growth. Remarkably, depletion of CK1α in resistant cells renders them susceptible to RXR agonist-induced growth inhibition and apoptosis. Our study shows that CK1α can promote cell survival by interfering with RXR agonist-induced apoptosis. Inhibition of CK1α may enhance the anti-cancer effects of RXR agonists.

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L73 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:2637 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:35932
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the treatment of cancer comprising administration of **RXR** nuclear receptor protein and **agonists**
INVENTOR(S): **Xiao, Jia-hao; Ghosn, Corine; Chandraratna, Roshantha A.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004000231 | A2 | 20031231 | WO 2003-US19933 | 20030624 |
| WO 2004000231 | A3 | 20040624 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| US 2004009921 | A1 | 20040115 | US 2003-602350 | 20030623 |
| AU 2003279282 | A1 | 20040106 | AU 2003-279282 | 20030624 |

| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| US 2002-390945P | P | 20020624 | |
| US 2003-602350 | A | 20030623 | |
| WO 2003-US19933 | W | 20030624 | |

AB Methods and compns. for treatment of cancer and other proliferative diseases comprising administration of **RXR** nuclear receptor protein and an **agonist** thereof. In other aspects, the present application is drawn to methods of screening compds. for **RXR agonist** activity comprising determining whether a test compound stimulates the degradation of **β-catenin**.

L73 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:597443 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:208228
TITLE: Adenomatous Polyposis Coli (APC)-independent Regulation of β-Catenin Degradation via a Retinoid X Receptor-mediated Pathway
AUTHOR(S): Xiao, Jia-Hao; Ghosn, Corine; Hinchman, Cory; Forbes, Chad; Wang, Jenny; Snider, Nonna; Cordrey, Allison; Zhao, Yi; Chandraratna, Roshantha A. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Biology and Chemistry, Retinoid Research, Allergan, Inc., Irvine, CA, 92623, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2003), 278(32), 29954-29962
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB β-Catenin is a component of stable cell adherent complexes whereas its free form functions as a transcription factor that regulate genes involved in oncogenesis and metastasis. Free β-catenin is eliminated by two adenomatous polyposis coli (APC)-dependent proteasomal degradation pathways regulated by glycogen synthase kinase 3β (GSK3β) or p53-inducible Siah-1. Dysregulation of β-catenin turnover consequent to mutations in critical genes of the APC-dependent pathways is implicated in cancers such as colorectal cancer. We have identified a novel retinoid X receptor (RXR)-mediated APC-independent pathway in the regulation of β- catenin. In this proteasomal pathway, RXR agonists induce degradation of β-catenin and RXR.alpha. and repress β-catenin-mediated transcription. In vivo, β-catenin interacts with RXR.alpha. in the absence of ligand, but RXR agonists enhanced the interaction. RXR agonist action was not impaired by GSK3β inhibitors or deletion of the GSK3β-targeted sequence from β- catenin. In APC- and p53-mutated colorectal cancer cells, RXR agonists still inactivated endogenous β-catenin via RXR.alpha.. Interestingly, deletion of the RXR.alpha. A/B region abolished ligand-induced β- catenin degradation but not RXR.alpha.-mediated transactivation. RXR.alpha.-mediated inactivation of oncogenic β-catenin paralleled a reduction in cell proliferation. These results suggest a potential role for RXR and its agonists in the regulation of β-catenin turnover and related biol. events.

REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L73 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:833373 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:366705
TITLE: Stable RXR expressing cell line
INVENTOR(S): Kusari, Jyotirmoy; Zhou, Sheila X.; Liu, Hongzhi; Lewis, Ramilla O.; Chandraratna, Roshantha A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allergan Sales, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001085787 | A2 | 20011115 | WO 2001-US14554 | | 20010507 |
| WO 2001085787 | A3 | 20020502 | | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | | |
| AU 2001059522 | A5 | 20011120 | AU 2001-59522 | | 20010507 |
| US 2003228632 | A1 | 20031211 | US 2001-850835 | | 20010508 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2000-203116P | P | 20000508 |
| | | | WO 2001-US14554 | W | 20010507 |

AB Stable cell lines which express retinoid receptors and the insulin receptor are prepared and are useful in identifying **agonists** and antagonists of retinoid receptors. **Agonists** and antagonists of the **RXR** receptor can be determined using the cell lines of the invention which are producers of **RXR** alone; **agonists** and antagonists of other retinoid receptors can be determined using cell lines transfected with **RXR** and the desired retinoid receptor.

L73 ANSWER 5 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-662934 [76] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-493932
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-194728
TITLE: Identifying a compound that modulates transcriptional activity of a nuclear receptor is useful to study ligand-mediated transcriptional activation and suppression which aids the design of new drugs.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): **CHANDRARATNA**, R A; KLEIN, E S; WANG, W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALLR) ALLERGAN SALES INC; (ALLR) ALLERGAN INC; (CHAN-I) CHANDRARATNA R A; (KLEI-I) KLEIN E S; (WANG-I) WANG W
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001073434 | A2 | 20011004 | (200176)* | EN | 53 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2001052959 | A | 20011008 | (200208) | | |
| US 2002037514 | A1 | 20020328 | (200225) | | |
| EP 1282821 | A2 | 20030212 | (200312) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL | | | | | |

PT RO SE SI TR
AU 2001252959 A8 20051006 (200612)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001073434 | A2 | WO 2001-US9502 | 20010323 |
| AU 2001052959 | A | AU 2001-52959 | 20010323 |
| US 2002037514 | A1 Provisional | US 2000-192036P | 20000324 |
| | | US 2001-815156 | 20010322 |
| EP 1282821 | A2 | EP 2001-926425 | 20010323 |
| | | WO 2001-US9502 | 20010323 |
| AU 2001252959 | A8 | AU 2001-252959 | 20010323 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2001052959 | A Based on | WO 2001073434 |
| EP 1282821 | A2 Based on | WO 2001073434 |
| AU 2001252959 | A8 Based on | WO 2001073434 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-192036P 20000324; US 2001-815156 20010322

AN 2001-662934 [76] WPIDS

AB WO 200173434 A UPAB: 20011227
NOVELTY - Identifying a compound that modulates the transcriptional activity of a nuclear receptor (NR) dimer is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Identifying a compound that modulates the transcriptional activity of an NR dimer, comprises: (a) contacting a NR subunit, and optionally a second, different NR subunit with (i) a nucleic acid comprising a NR response element able to bind both subunits of a NR dimer comprising the above subunit(s) (ii) a compound comprising a prospective ligand of the subunit(s), and (iii) a NR co-factor which binds the subunit(s) in a ligand-dependent manner; and
(b) detecting association or dissociation of the cofactor with the subunit(s), compared to that occurring in the absence of the compound.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for identifying a coactivator-selective compound, comprising: (a) contacting a NR subunit, and optionally a second, different NR subunit with (i) a nucleic acid comprising a NR response element able to bind both subunits of a NR dimer comprising the above subunit(s) (ii) a compound comprising a prospective ligand of the subunit(s), and (iii) two NR receptor activators which bind to the subunit(s) in a ligand-dependant manner; and (b) detecting association of the coactivators with the subunit(s) in the presence of the compound compared to association in the absence of the compound, where a different extent of association of the first compared to the second coactivator indicates that the compound modulates transcriptional activity of the NR by recruiting one coactivator in preference to another.
USE - The method is useful to elucidate mechanisms of ligand-mediated transcriptional activation or suppression, which will help to design drugs with greater specificity for a given transcriptional pathway, and so fewer side-effects.
ADVANTAGE - The method of the invention uses the naturally occurring co-repressors, co-activators and accessory molecules in the intracellular amounts in which they are naturally present, so more closely mimics transcriptional regulation by nuclear receptors than in prior art methods.
Dwg.0/10

L73 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:130563 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:195842

TITLE: Identification and characterization of a versatile retinoid response element (**retinoic acid receptor** response element-**retinoid X receptor** response element) in the mouse tissue transglutaminase gene promoter

AUTHOR(S): Nagy, Laszlo; Saydak, Margaret; Shipley, Nancy; Lu, Shan; Basilion, James P.; Yan, Zhong Hua; Syka, Peter; **Chandraratna, Roshantha A. S.**; Stein, Joseph P.; et al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Univ. Texas-Houston Med. Sch., Houston, TX, 77225, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1996), 271(8), 4355-65
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Tissue transglutaminase (transglutaminase type II) is an intracellular protein crosslinking enzyme that accumulates in connective tissue and in cells undergoing apoptosis. Retinoids regulate the transcription of the mouse tissue transglutaminase gene via activation of regulatory elements contained within 4 kilobases of the 5'-end of the gene. Co-transfection studies with retinoid receptor expression **vectors** in CV-1 cells demonstrated that the mouse tissue transglutaminase promoter is activated by ligand activation of either **retinoic acid receptor-retinoid X receptor** (RAR.cntdot.**RXR**) heterodimers or **RXR** homodimers. Optimal induction is achieved with retinoid receptor **agonists**; partial activation can also be achieved with either RAR-specific or **RXR**-specific retinoids. Retinoid-dependent activation of the tissue transglutaminase promoter depends on both a proximal regulatory region containing sequences highly conserved between the human and the mouse tissue transglutaminase promoters and a distal region that includes a 30-base pair retinoid response element (mTGRRE1). MTGRRE1 contains three hexanucleotide half-sites (two canonical and one non-canonical) in a DR7/DR5 motif that bind both RAR:**RXR** heterodimers and **RXR** homodimers. These studies suggest that retinoid-dependent expression of the mouse tissue transglutaminase gene is mediated by a versatile tripartite retinoid response element located 1.7 kilobases upstream of the transcription start site.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:13:44 ON 06 OCT 2006

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=> d his ful

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:25:27 ON 06 OCT 2006
L1           111 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RETINOID X RECEPTOR?/CN
L2            45 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "B-CATENIN"?/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:25:40 ON 06 OCT 2006
L3        958174 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CELLULAR OR CELL)(3A)(GROWTH OR
                 PROLIFERAT?) OR PROLIFERAT?(3A)(DISEAS? OR DISORDER) OR
                 CANCER? OR CARCIN? OR TUMOUR OR TUMOR OR NEOPLAS?
L4        328436 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3(10A)(INHIBIT? OR TREAT? OR THERAP?
                 OR PREVENT?)
L5          8394 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR (RETINOID X OR RETINOIC ACID)(W)R
                 ECEPTOR OR RXR? OR XR78E? OR XR(W)(78EF OR 78E)
L6          1473 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND L5
L7            40 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND (L2 OR CATENIN)
L8            21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND (ANTIBOD? OR AGONIST?)
                 D QUE
                 D L8 1-21 .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:30:29 ON 06 OCT 2006
L9             5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8
L10            5 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 D 1-5 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:33:12 ON 06 OCT 2006
L11           21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND ((VIRAL OR VIRUS OR RETROVIR?
                 OR ADENOVIR?)(S)VECTOR)
L12            9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND (ANTIBOD? OR AGONIST?)
                 D QUE L12
L13            7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 NOT L8
                 D 1-9 .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:45:50 ON 06 OCT 2006
L14            7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12
L15            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 NOT L9
L16            6 DUP REM L15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 D 1-6 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:48:49 ON 06 OCT 2006
L17         3074 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L5
L18           48 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND ((VIRAL OR VIRUS OR RETROVIR?
                 OR ADENOVIR?)(S)VECTOR)
L19           12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND (AGONIST? OR ANTIBOD?)
                 D QUE
L20            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 NOT (L8 OR L12)
                 D 1-3 .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:50:05 ON 06 OCT 2006
L21           13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19
L22            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 NOT (L9 OR L14)
L23            6 DUP REM L22 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 D 1-6 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:51:57 ON 06 OCT 2006
                 E RETINOID X RECEPTOR+ALL/CT 5
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                E RETINOID X RECEPTORS+ALL/CT 5
L24       1249698 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "RETINOID X RECEPTORS"+ALL/CT
                E NEOPLASM+ALL/CT
L25        626044 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEOPLASM+ALL/CT
                E ANTITUMOR AGENTS+ALL/CT
L26        584399 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANTITUMOR AGENTS"+ALL/CT
L27        140972 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND (L25 OR L26)
                E ADENOVIRAL VECTORS+ALL/CT 5
L28         79346 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ADENOVIRAL VECTORS"+ALL/CT
                E RETROVIRAL VECTORS+ALL/CT 5
L29         55617 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "RETROVIRAL VECTORS"+ALL/CT
L30         11382 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND (L28 OR L29)
                E CATENINS+ALL/CT
L31        926528 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CATENINS+ALL/CT
L32          9669 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND L31
                E "TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC"+ALL/CT 5
L33        283208 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC"+ALL/CT
L34          2681 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L33
L35            10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24(L)(L25 OR L26)
L36             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND XIAO ?/AU
L37            33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND XIAO ?/AU
L38         71291 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND L26
L39          9442 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND (L28 OR L29)
L40          8121 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L39 AND L31
L41          2253 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L40 AND L33
L42           375 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (RETINOID X RECEPTORS AND (NEOPLASM OR
                ANTITUMOR AGENTS))/CT
L43             3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 AND (RETROVIRAL VECTORS OR
                ADENOVIRAL VECTORS)/CT
L44            28 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 AND (L28 OR L29)
L45          2717 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RETINOID X RECEPTORS/CT
L46           702 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 AND (L25 OR ANTITUMOR AGENTS/CT)
L47            36 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 AND (L28 OR L29)
L48            24 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L47 AND L31
L49            19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L48 AND L33
L50            17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 NOT (L8 OR L12 OR L19)
                D 1-17 .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:02:09 ON 06 OCT 2006
L51             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:02:28 ON 06 OCT 2006
                E RETINOID X RECEPTORS/CT 5
L52          2054 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "RETINOID X RECEPTORS"/CT
L53           413 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 AND C4./CT
                E CATENINS/CT 5
L54            27 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CATENINS/CT
L55             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND L54
                E ADENOVIRAL VECTORS/CT 5
                E "TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC"/CT 5
L56        110622 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TRANSCRIPTION, GENETIC"/CT
L57            63 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND L56
L58             4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND (THERAPY OR THERAPEUTIC
                USE)/CT
                D QUE L55
                D QUE L58
                D L58 1-4 .BEVERLYMED

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
```

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     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:05:38 ON 06 OCT 2006
L59        11597 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("JIA X"? OR "XIAO J"?)/AU
L60           79 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "GHOSN C"?/AU
L61         1309 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CHANDRARATNA R"?/AU
L62           12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L59 AND L60 AND L61
L63           25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L59 AND (L60 OR L61)
L64           35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND L61
L65        12925 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L63 OR L64
L66          806 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND (L5 OR L47)
L67          379 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND ((L5 AND (ANTIBOD? OR AGONIST?)
                 ) OR L48)
L68          379 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND (L5 AND (ANTIBOD? OR AGONIST?))

L69            7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND (L2 OR CATENIN)
L70            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND L47
L71            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND VECTOR
L72           15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62 OR L69 OR L70 OR L71
L73            6 DUP REM L72 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 D 1-6 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:13:44 ON 06 OCT 2006


     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
     provided by InfoChem.

     STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:     5 OCT 2006  HIGHEST RN 909768-05-4
     DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    5 OCT 2006  HIGHEST RN 909768-05-4

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

     TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

       Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
       conducting SmartSELECT searches.

     REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
     predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
     experimental property data in the original document.  For information
     on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

     http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Oct 2006  VOL 145 ISS 16
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Oct 2006  (20061005/ED)

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.
```

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Oct 2006 (20061005/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DAT

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.ht
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 4 October 2006 (20061004/ED)

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 6 Oct 2006 (20061006/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIDS
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 OCT 2006 <20061005/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200664 <200664/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html a
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf <<<

>>> FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THE FORTHCOMING DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX ENHANCEMENTS PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 29 Aug 2006 (20060829/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 5 Oct 2006 (20061005/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 2 OCT 2006 (20061002/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 APR 2006 <20060403/UP>
FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO DECEMBER 22, 2005

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOT YET AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE. USE IPC7 FORMAT FOR SEARCHING THE IPC. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHE DEVELOPMENTS AND SEE OUR NEWS SECTION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE IPC REFORM <<<

FILE HOME